grain-feed-journals_1930

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With Which Is Consolidated Grain World Formerly The Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. LXIV, No. 5. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A. March 12, 1930.

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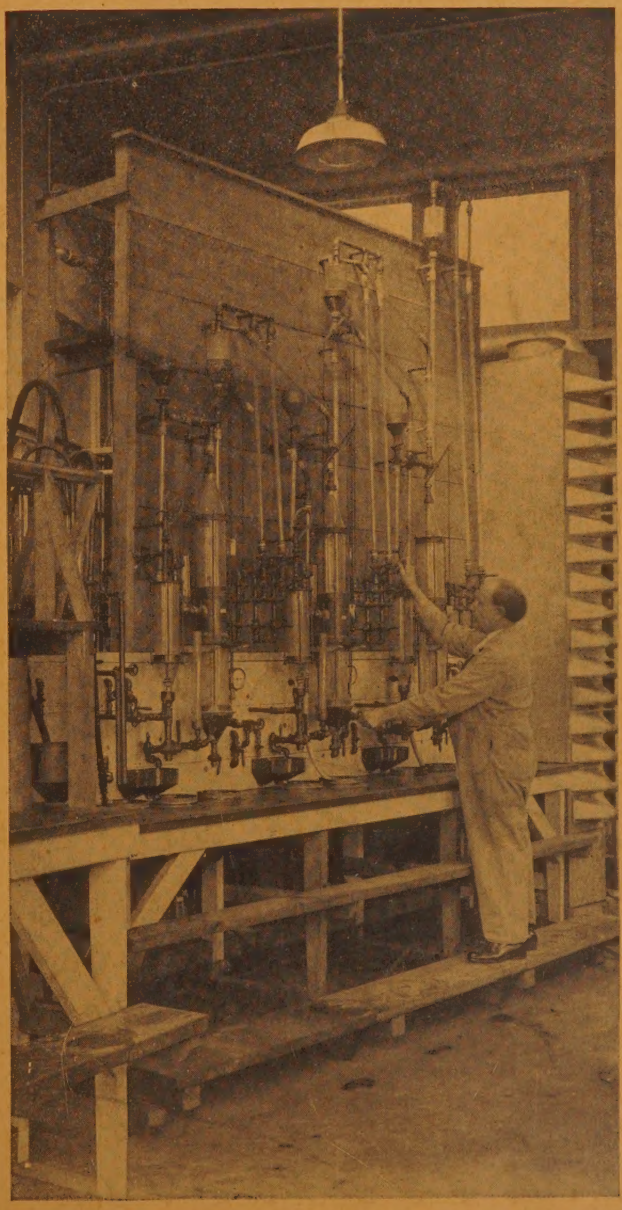

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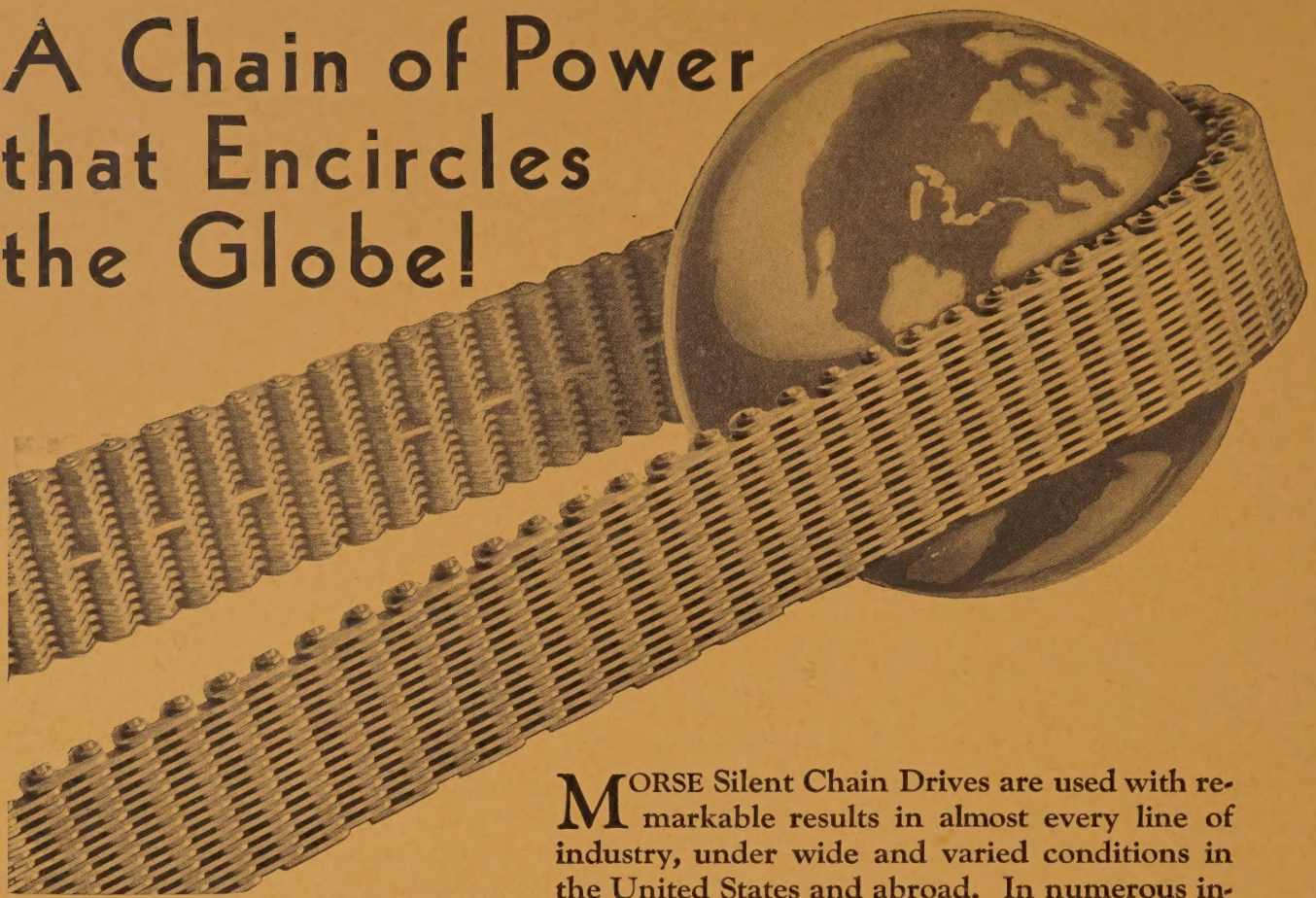

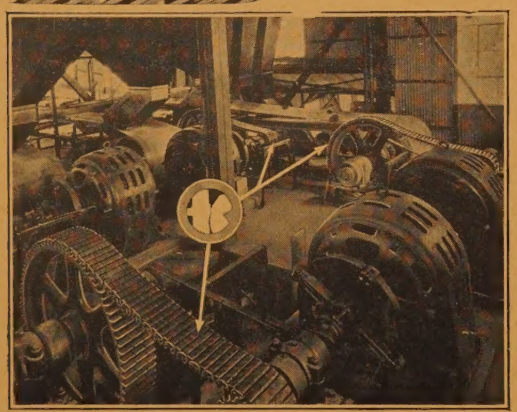

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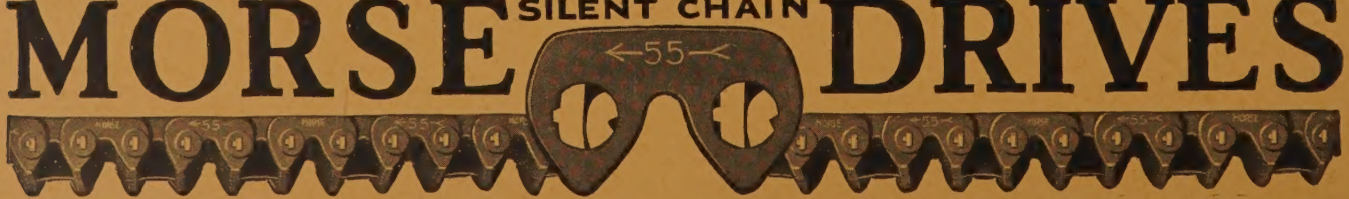

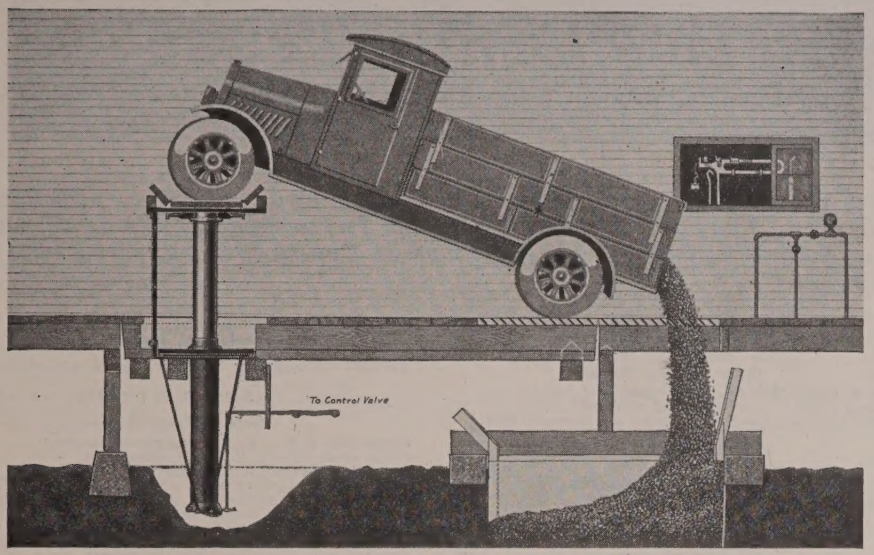

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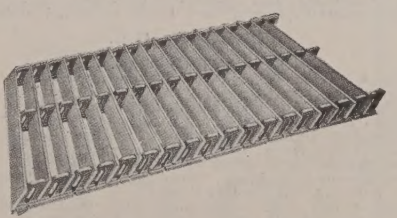

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(Continued on next page.)

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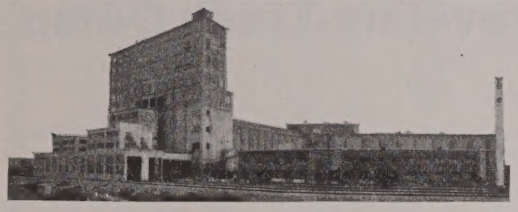

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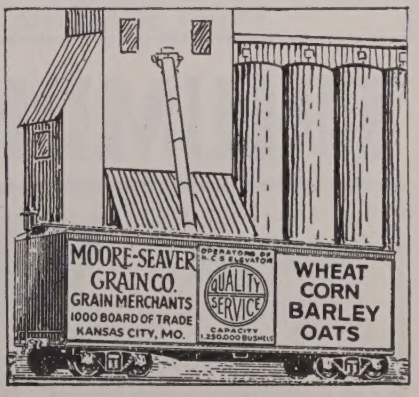

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Its 146 pages contain 13,745 code words for expressions used in the grain trade, printed on bond paper and bound in black flexible leather. Size 7x4⅝ inches. Price, leather, $3.00; paper, $1.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

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Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain

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I think the Grain Dealers Journal is a very fine publication and I get lots of help from it.—Brighton Arnold, Brownell, Kansas.

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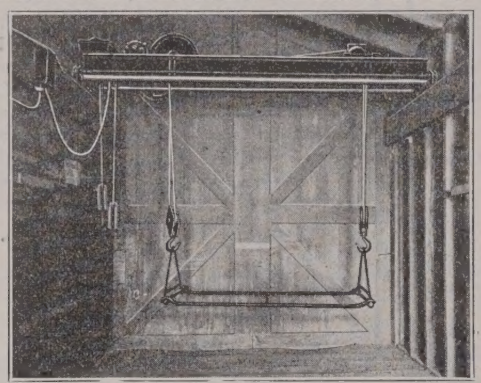

Price $250.00

Its traveling feature allows for dumping wagons, long and short trucks—

Eliminates plant changes, not necessary to change pit openings, floors, etc. Continue to use present wagon log if you desire.

Installation consists of two 3″x12″ timbers tied to side walls. Track may extend outdoors in short driveways.

Very Powerful—Safe. Recommended under Fire & Liability Insurance regulations.

BENDER Truck Dumps will not freeze up. They develop no leaks to rob you of power — Their action is instantaneous.

They can be installed at a cost not exceeding $20 for labor and materials.

A 6-volt motor on the BENDER together with 6-volt generator is the ideal electric dump for plants having no electric connections.

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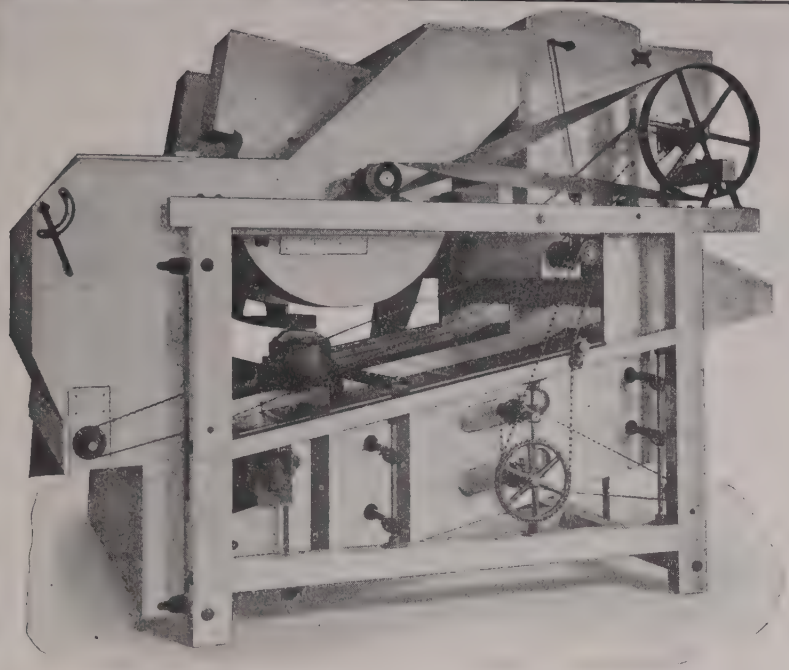


NIAGARA

ECCENTRICLESS

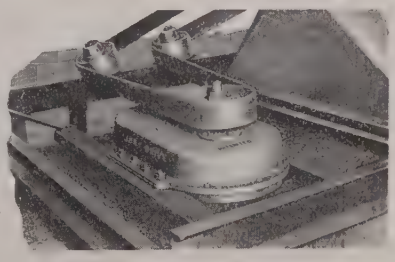
Grain Cleaners

JUBY DRIVE EQUIPPED

Every operator of a shake machine knows how these eccentrics pound and rack the sieve boxes—how it is necessary to brace the machine to keep it from vibrating to pieces and that frequent replacement of eccentrics is the rule rather than the exception.

Why not end these attacks on profits by replacing your present separators with a new Niagara, equipped with the famous Juby Drives?

Juby Drives Have Revolutionized the Method of Shaking Grain Sieves —



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Juby Drives do away with all eccentrics on all types of shake cleaners.

Save horsepower—require only 25% of power now needed to operate your present separator.

Speed up capacity from 20 to 25% over eccentric-equipped separators of equal screen area.

Convert rotary motion into reciprocating action, producing a smooth back-and-forward swinging motion that allows the stock to lie close to the screen without up-ending oats, barley, straw joints, etc.

Produce more even grading than can be obtained where eccentrics are used. The smooth back-and-forward motion allows the impurities to tail over the end of screen, thereby producing a far superior separation.

Are oilproof and dustproof, requiring attention only once in two years—do not throw oil over machine and floor.

Machines equipped with Juby Drives are in perfect balance and require no bracing. They stand on legs instead of heavy sills, thereby giving free access to the sweeper.

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NIAGARA performance plus the famous Juby Drive furnishes positive assurance of satisfaction—whether it be Receiving Separators, Milling Separators, Scalping Shoes, or Cracked Corn Separators and Graders, all of which are Juby Drive equipped.

They all build profits for the mill and elevator owner. Write for catalog No. 5.

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the six-point binder twine

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Fatal

to insect life

yet safe for man to use

Larvacide, "the ideal fumigant," is acknowledged by entomologists to be "283 times as toxic as Carbon Bisulphide" and "more poisonous than Hydrocyanic Acid to stored product insects."

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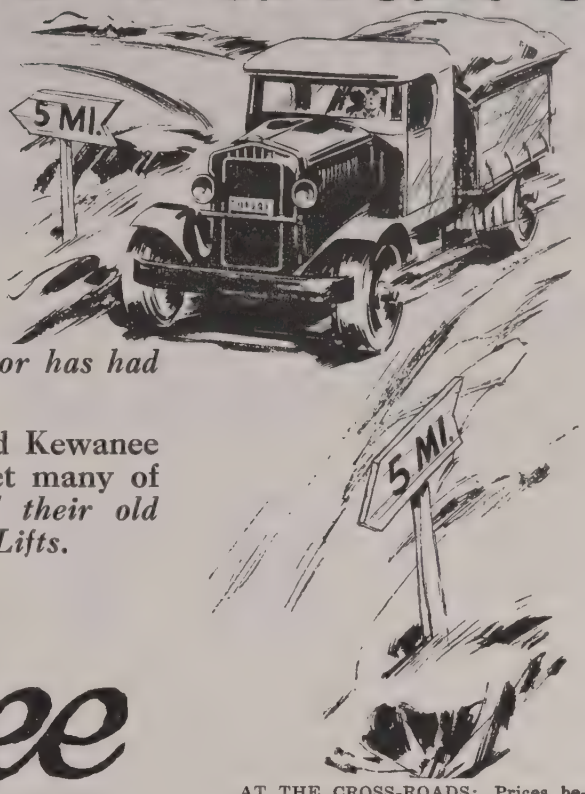

AT THE CROSS-ROADS: Prices being equal the farmer invariably turns towards the elevator that gives real service — that means the one with modern truck dumping equipment.

10, 12 and 15 years ago most grain came in on wagons. Most any equipment could handle them safely. Then came trucks—ever increasing in size and weight. *So many an elevator has had to discard its older dumping equipment.*

6, 8 and 10 years ago some elevator men said Kewanee Truck Lifts were stronger than necessary. Yet many of those *very same elevators have now replaced their old equipment with sturdy, speedy Kewanee Truck Lifts.*

Kewanee

All Steel TRUCK LIFT

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The extra cost is — NOTHING:

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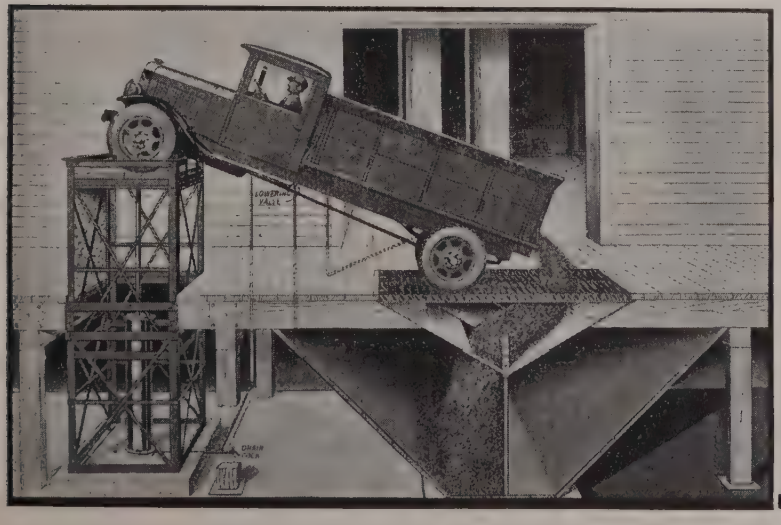
[A complete Kewanee installation. Larger hoppers and wider, longer grain grates can be furnished to meet the needs of the "Combine-Harvester" territory in the Southwest.]



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Address .....

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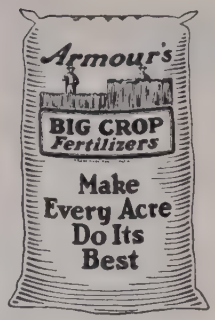

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This revolutionary mechanism
can be applied both to new and old machines

1/4 H. P. Motor with one inch belt
will run a
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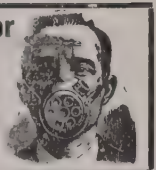
Cover's Dust Protector



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Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge
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Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.
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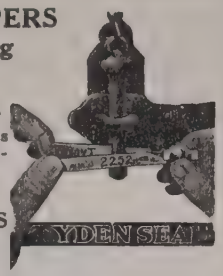
Write for samples and prices.



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WILL NOT BURN—WILL NOT EXPLODE
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The Farm Board's Scarecrow Attracts the Crows

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Tell us what you need for your elevator and we will tell you where to get it.

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Abe Martin said, "I don't know of any more trying position than bein' the father of a fifteen-year-old son."

If he had been the Superintendent of an elevator that didn't have the

Zeleny Thermometer System

he never would have made that statement. To operate an elevator today without the

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is the same as trying to get along without an automobile.

If you have never enjoyed the comforts, convenience and saving of time, worry and expense of either, you are being deprived of necessities the value of which cannot be realized or appreciated until you have them. Write us today for prices to equip your bins with the

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and have them ready to properly store the 1930 crop.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.
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The farm public knows INTERNATIONAL TWINE and has confidence in it. They buy it almost without urging—and there are no come-backs; the high quality takes care of that.

Because International Harvester branches—carrying full stock of INTERNATIONAL TWINE—are so conveniently located, you can successfully sell this twine out of very limited stocks. Supplementary supplies can always be obtained from the branch on short notice.

If there is no one in your town selling INTERNATIONAL TWINE, get in touch with the International traveler, the nearby branch, or write direct to us at Chicago, and ask for information covering INTERNATIONAL TWINE contract.

You'll find it a very easy matter to place a good volume of this high-quality twine among your friends and customers, **at a good profit!**

International Harvester Company
606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA CHICAGO, ILL.
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International "BIG BALL" TWINE

Guaranteed for Length, Strength and Weight
Treated Against Destruction by Insects

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3 BLOCKS FROM THEATRICAL & SHOPPING DISTRICTS

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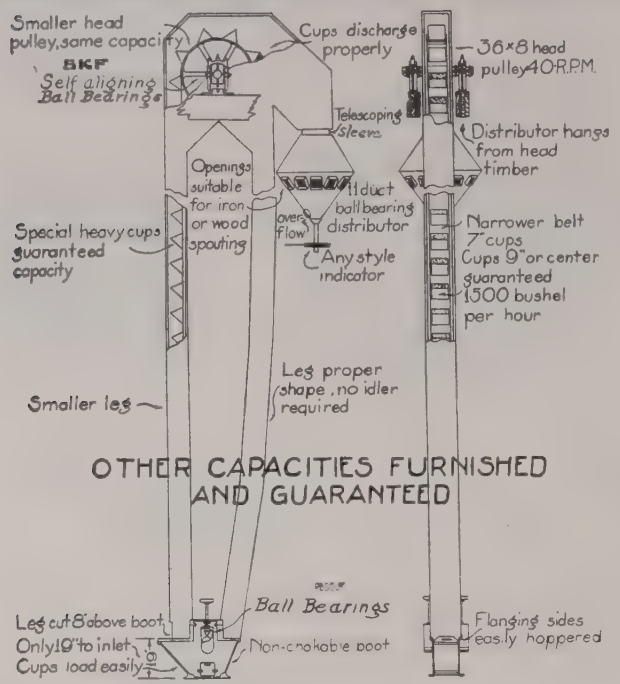
20 MINUTES TO THE LOOP
ALL TRANSPORTATION

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

OUR GUARANTEED CAP. ELEVATOR LEG



OTHER CAPACITIES FURNISHED AND GUARANTEED

WHITE STAR CO.
WICHITA KANS.

Younglove Engineering Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction

"If Better Elevators Are Built They will STILL Be Youngloves"

SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg. Sioux City, Iowa
Box 1172 Fargo, N. Dak.

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WILLIAMS CONSTR. CO.
Specializing in
Building and Repairing
Country Elevators
3321 Shawnee Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

BIRCHARD Construction Co.
Architects and Contractors
Grain Elevators—Mills
B. SAMPSON Lincoln, Nebr.

RELIANCE Construction Co.
Board of Trade
INDIANAPOLIS IND.
Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

Geo. W. Quick & Sons
Tiskilwa - - - - Illinois
Designers and Builders
Concrete Grain Elevators
Waterproof Pits a Specialty

A. F. Roberts Construction Co.
Sabetha, Kansas
ERECTS Elevators, Corn Mills, Warehouses
FURNISHES Plans, Estimates, Machinery

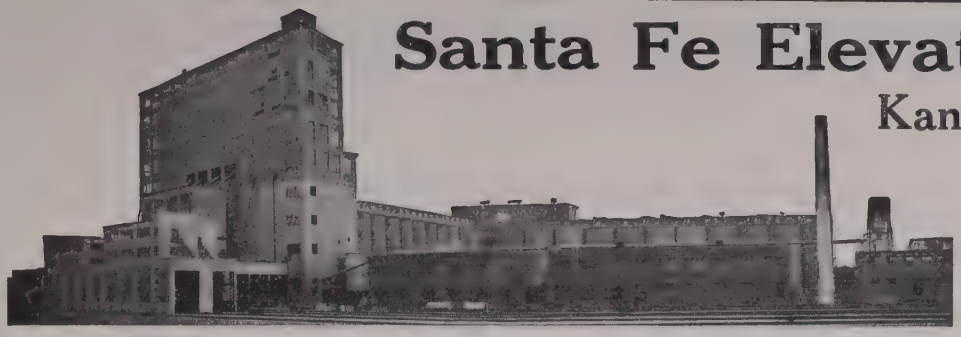
Figure the amount of advertising carried—Can you doubt our ability to **Produce Results**

SOUTHWEST Construction Co.
Builders of Grain Elevators
Liberal, Kansas

To BUY or SELL RENT or LEASE an ELEVATOR
Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

BURRELL ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION CO.
Designers and Builders of
Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and Associated Buildings
2165 Daily News Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

Your Message Let the Grain Dealers Journal your message bear To progressive grain dealers everywhere.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors
111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 460 St. Helen St., Montreal 837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.
17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently erected by us in record time

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.
Fort William, Ontario Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.

DAY
Dust Collectors

have been standard equipment in better grain elevators for over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company
Dust Collecting Engineers
3132 Snelling Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Have your next elevator designed by Experienced Elevator Designers

Have your construction work supervised by Experienced Engineering Supervisors

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
468 Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

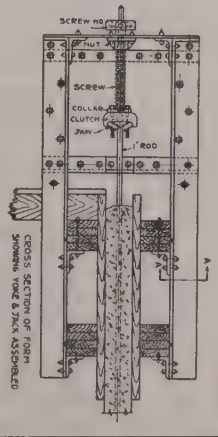
IT PAYS TO PLAN BEFORE YOU BUILD

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, $1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



SELL or RENT
Form Lifting
JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo
Coal Pit Construction
Blue Prints Furnished

Nelson Machine Co.
Waukegan, Illinois

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

International Milling Co.

Buffalo, New York

Capacity 3,500,000 Bushels

Designed and built by us in three periods of construction

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors

Fort William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.

DESIGNED for the years ahead—an advance we propose to maintain

N. M. Patterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres. L. A. Ledgerwood, Sec.
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres. A. E. Owens, Sup't. Cons.

Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders

Modern Mills, Elevators and Industrial Plants

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.

1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills Warehouses

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.

Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of Grain Elevators that more than satisfy the most critical.

ROSS B. WILSON

Consulting Engineer

332 S. La Salle St. - Chicago, Ill.

Telephone Webster 7126

WELLER

Metal Pdts. Co.

Chicago Office 505 Utilities Bldg. Factory Hammond, Ind.

SHEET METAL WORK

Grain Elevators a Specialty

CRAMER BUILT

elevators have won the confidence of discriminating grain dealers for long and economical service.

W. H. CRAMER CONSTRUCTION CO.

North Platte, Nebr.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

The Star Engineering Company

★ ★

Specialists in Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevator stand every test Appearance, Strength, Durability and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

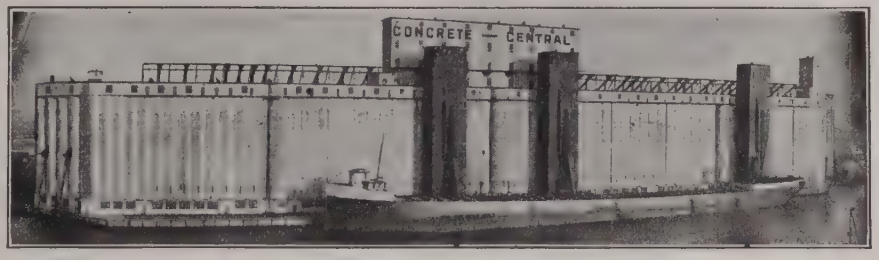
★ **Wichita, Kansas** ★

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.
Engineers and Constructors
333 North Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

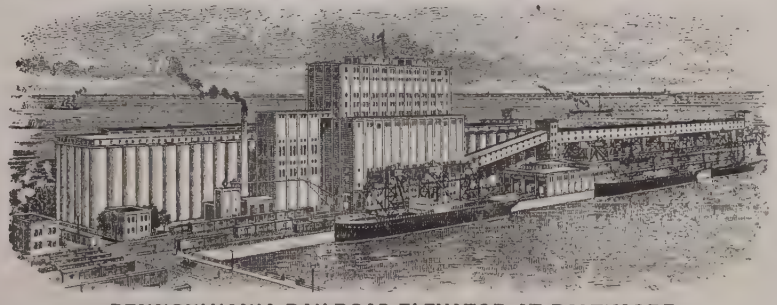
Operated by
The Eastern Grain, Mill and Elevator Corporation



Concrete-Central Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by
Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity 5,000,000 Bushels



Equipped with Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS, PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD, VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

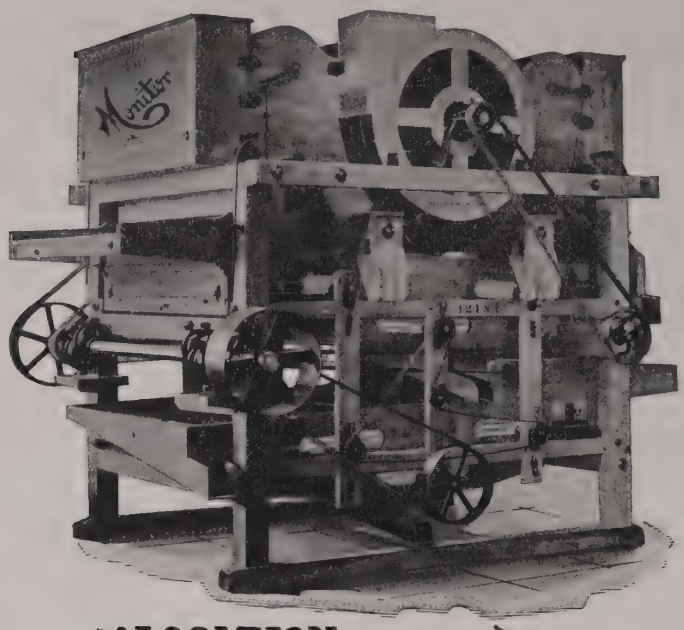
ELEVATORS - FEED MILLS - WAREHOUSES
CHALMERS & BORTON
720 Pioneer Trust Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS
ELEVATORS

L. H. OLSON
Silver Lake, Kans.
Specializing in
Building - Remodeling - Repairing
Country Grain Elevators

GEO. SAATHOFF
Bloomington, Ill.
Builder of
Grain Elevators

C. I. Erickson
Assaria, Kansas
Designer and Builder
Elevators and Warehouses
Remodeling Work
Estimates Promptly Furnished



Monitor LOCATION • new
FACTORY • modern
EQUIPMENT • complete
Prompt Deliveries a Speciality

In BUSINESS FOR PROFIT?

Without doubt, but how? Are you taking full advantage of your opportunity?

With a grain cleaning plant, you should be fitted with equipment for any or all grains that may pass through. If flax comes your way, you know how difficult it is to clean. The ordinary cleaner will not handle it. And yet there is good profit in cleaning it.

That is why we devised, designed and brought out the MONITOR Style A Flax Cleaner. It is original with Huntley. Compare it with competing machines and see what a close copy was made to compete with it. There was no other way and others knew it, so they had to make a duplicate as near as they could Yet, not all of its good points were discovered so that the original is still the best.

Therefore, it will pay you to buy and use the original—the MONITOR.

Huntley Manufacturing Co.

Department B

(Formerly at Silver Creek, N. Y.) BROCTON, NEW YORK

Our Representatives at Your Service

Chicago, Ill.
A. D. McPherson,
410 Utilities Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.
F. J. Murphy, 732 Board of Trade
Dayton, Ohio
W. B. Sutton,
337 W. Hudson Ave.
Los Angeles
Humphreys Mfg. Co.
High Point, N. C.
C. T. Burton,
529 White Oak St.
Portland, Ore.
J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.
A. F. Shuler,
222 M. & T. Bank Bldg.
San Francisco, Calif.
John R. Gray, Inc.,
726 Harrison Street
Vancouver
Will Hill, 414 Seymour St.
Lansdowne, Penna.
C. Wilkinson, P. O. Box 140
Seattle, Wash.
J. J. Ross Mill Furn. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.
B. L. Brooks, Powers Hotel
Canadian Plant
Tillsonburg, Ontario

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

MINN.—Elevator, Grist Mill, Feed and Coal Business for sale. Elec. equipped. Address 64E3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS elevator for sale. 25,000 bus. capacity; on C. C. C. & St. L. R. R. and C. & E. I. R. R. Write Henry J. Noble, Nokomis, Ill.

S. E. NEBR.—25,000 bu. elvtr. for sale, or will take partner; average of 125,000 bus. business. 64E11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MICH.—6,000 bus. capacity bean elevator for sale; in bean territory; completely equipped; must sell; make me an offer. Write R. G. Palmer, Belding, Mich.

We do not believe there is any necessity for running these ads in four issues, for if these ads produce the effective results that were procured by former advertising in your publication, we feel that re-issuance would be most unnecessary. National Brokerage Co., Omaha, Nebr.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA, elevator, feed and coal business for sale. 50,000-bus. capacity; truck scale and dump. In good territory. Write 64C17 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN—Grain elevator, potato house, hay house, coal bldgs., etc., for sale. Priced to sell to settle estate. On C. & N. W. RR., direct to Chicago and St. Paul. In good farming country. Write Mrs. J. Niebuhr, Fall Creek, Wis.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

WYOMING—25,000 bus. capac. elev. and $100,000 annual feed bus., for sale. Loc. in heart of No. Platte Valley; no trades; must be part or all cash. Other interests reas. for selling. Box C, Torrington, Wyo.

WEST CENTRAL OHIO elevator for sale. 15,000 bus. capacity; electric power; fully equipped, including hammer mill; handles variety of sidelines; no competition. Address 64B11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—30,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale. Equipment includes attrition mill, mixer and blower. Mill in connection. Elevator, mill and equipment valued at $15,000. For particulars write 64B17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

NORTHWEST OKLA. elevator for sale, 10,000 bus. capacity; deeded property; tile and cement. Handles from 125,000 to 200,000 bus. annually; located in heart of wheat belt. Also feed and coal business. Address Dr. H. T. Craig, Protection, Kans.

MEADE, KANS.—15,000 bus. iron-clad elvtr. for sale. Double all steel Kewanee air lift; motor power; new bucket belt; everything A1 condition; only three elvtrs.; over a million bus. station, fine town. Write J. C. Lewis, 610 W. 58th Terrace St., Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an and in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR RENT

ELEVATOR FOR RENT in good territory. Business established forty years. Write Dexter Baber, Dudley, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANTED—Grain elevators to move. J. H. Fisch Co., Barnesville, Minn.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

LEASE WANTED

WANT TO LEASE two to five elevators in wheat territory in western Kansas, western Oklahoma, or Panhandle of Texas for coming year by old established grain firm. Address 64B1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

A number of inquiries were received and we are in touch with prospective buyers. If none of the deals go through we may some time later put another notice in the Journal. Geo. E. Booth, Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

MISSOURI—100-bbl. flour mill and feed bus. for sale in DeSoto; 6,000 pop. Good country; several hundred dairy and poultry farms in vicinity. Barrett, DeSoto, Mo.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.—Flour Mill for sale; 150 bbl.; water power; brick construction; 4 stories; Gruendler hammer mill; feed mixer; Ex. loc. only mill in county. Sexton & Hicks, Trustees, Cambridge City, Ind.

INVESTMENT

WANT TO SELL an interest in a mixed feed mill in the prosperous San Joaquin Valley of California. Doing an excellent business. Address 64C27, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade, which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

WISCONSIN feed mill and warehouse property for sale or rent. Main building and office 50x150 ft., iron-clad elevator adjoining, with a 60,000-bu. capacity, four concrete silos 16x60; have 100-ton railroad track scale also; three lines of railroad, C. & N. W., Soo Line and C. M. & St. P. A splendid location for a feed mixing plant. We have a very good wholesale and retail trade, and are located in the heart of a large dairy and poultry center. Helmer Milling Co., general offices, 184-186 W. Second St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at $2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, $2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—Lumber, coal, and hardware business for sale. In real live town. Big business. Very reasonable. Address 64C3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COAL AND FEED business with residence. Excellent location within thirty miles of Chicago. Doing a wonderful business. Address 63Y4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SLATON, the Santa Fe center of West Texas. Feed mill, granaries, warehouse, coal sheds, feed-bins, and 8 lots, for sale. Good opportunity for feed and grain man.

G. A. Cook,
705 South 7th Street, Slaton, Tex.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at $1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of $1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Grain Scale Books at a Bargain While They Last—We have a small stock of grain receiving scale record books, Form 223, formerly put out by The Price Current-Grain Reporter, which we will sell at a greatly-reduced price. Formed of heavy ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, 240 pages, with a 28-page index. All in good condition excepting the binding. Price as is $2.50.

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus. Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only $2, as is.

Record of Cars Shipped—A few copies of the Price Current Grain Reporter form 85 are being closed out at greatly reduced prices. They are complete car recording forms with 80 double pages, good grade linen ledger paper, well bound with cloth back and corners. A good buy at $2, as is.

Confirmation Blanks, Triplicating, will enable you to avoid disputes, differences and prevent expensive errors. Space is provided on our Confirmation Blanks for recording all essential conditions of each trade. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs both and returns one. Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound in pressboard with two sheets of dual faced carbon, size 5½x8 inches. Order Form 6CB, 90 cents. Weight 9 ounces.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

WANT POSITION as mgr. of country elvtr. 10 yrs. exper. bookkeeper and gen. off. man. Refs. A. M. Stokesbury, Des Moines, Ia. R. 3.

DESIRE POSITION as manager of elevator with or without sidelines. Experienced. Can furnish excellent references. Address 64C4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as manager of single or line elevator; 20 years' experience in buying, selling grain, seeds, and live stock. References. Address 64E1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED by an experienced grain buyer, have more than 12 yrs. exper., 8 yrs. with an old line concern. Understand sidelines, and can keep books. Prefer Kans. or Neb. Address 64E10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SALESMANAGER of feed company, wishing to make a change, would like to communicate with a good, reliable milling and mixing company. Present acquaintance throughout Ohio and adjoining states valuable. Address 64E8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PRACTICAL grain man with several years experience managing elevators, now open for position. Thoroughly competent and a hustler. References—old reliable Chicago and Indianapolis houses and local grain men. Address 64C22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED BRANCH OFFICE MANAGER

WANTED

Prominent Chicago wire house is vitally interested in securing the services of an accomplished business getter.

Commendable record in Indiana or Illinois territory a pre-requisite.

Give qualifications, references and salary in first letter.

Address Box 64E7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS WANTED

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

A BARGAIN

One 100 ton track scale for sale. In good condition. For further information, write Fegles Construction Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE

Standard 500 bu. hopper scale for sale, with 24 ft. extension rod down to beam on third floor below. In perfect order and cheap. Holyrood Mill Co., Holyrood, Kans.

We sold the scales July 4th. It surely paid us to advertise and we thank you for the way you handled it for us. As soon as we have time to measure the length, we have a good man lift for sale. Weston Grain Co. Co-op., Weston, Ill.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

MOTORS FOR SALE

TWO ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR SALE.

One 20-h. p. 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volt 1160 r.p.m. at full load Westinghouse Electric Induction motor, type CS at $125.00.

One 25-h. p. 3 phase 60 cycle 220 volt speed 1200 r.p.m. F-M Rebuilt Electric Motor at $150.

Both these motors have oil starting compensators which are included in the above prices.

Boyd Produce Company, Boyd, Wis.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE CHEAP

Steam Engine and Boiler.

Atlas corliss 14 by 36 inch cylinder engine in good order. A 72 in. x 16 ft. Atlas tubular boiler with 70 3-in. flues. Holyrood Mill Co., Holyrood, Kans.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

with which is consolidated Grain World, formerly Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm..........................

Capacity of Elevator Post Office..........................

.... State..........................

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. **Price $3.00. Weight 3 Lbs.**

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. **Price $3.00. Weight 4½ lbs.**

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. **Price $3.00. Weight 2¾ lbs.**

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. **Price $4.75. Weight 5 lbs.**

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. **Price $3.50. Weight 3 lbs.** Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. **Price $5.50. Weight 4½ lbs.**

Duplicating Contract Book, for the purchase of grain from farmers. Contains 100 originals printed on bond paper and perforated, and 100 duplicates on manila, with ruled spaces on the back for entering amounts delivered, numbered in duplicate. Check bound, size 5¼x8¼ inches, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 10DC. **Price $1.15. Weight 1 lb.**

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 78. **Price, $1.55. Weight 2 lbs.**

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Printed and Supplied by

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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Hammer Mills, 9x30" and larger Roller Mills, Automatic Scales, Feed and Flour Mixers, Grinders, Attrition Mills, 8x32" Reels, Feeders, Bleachers. Give price and full description. Address 63N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

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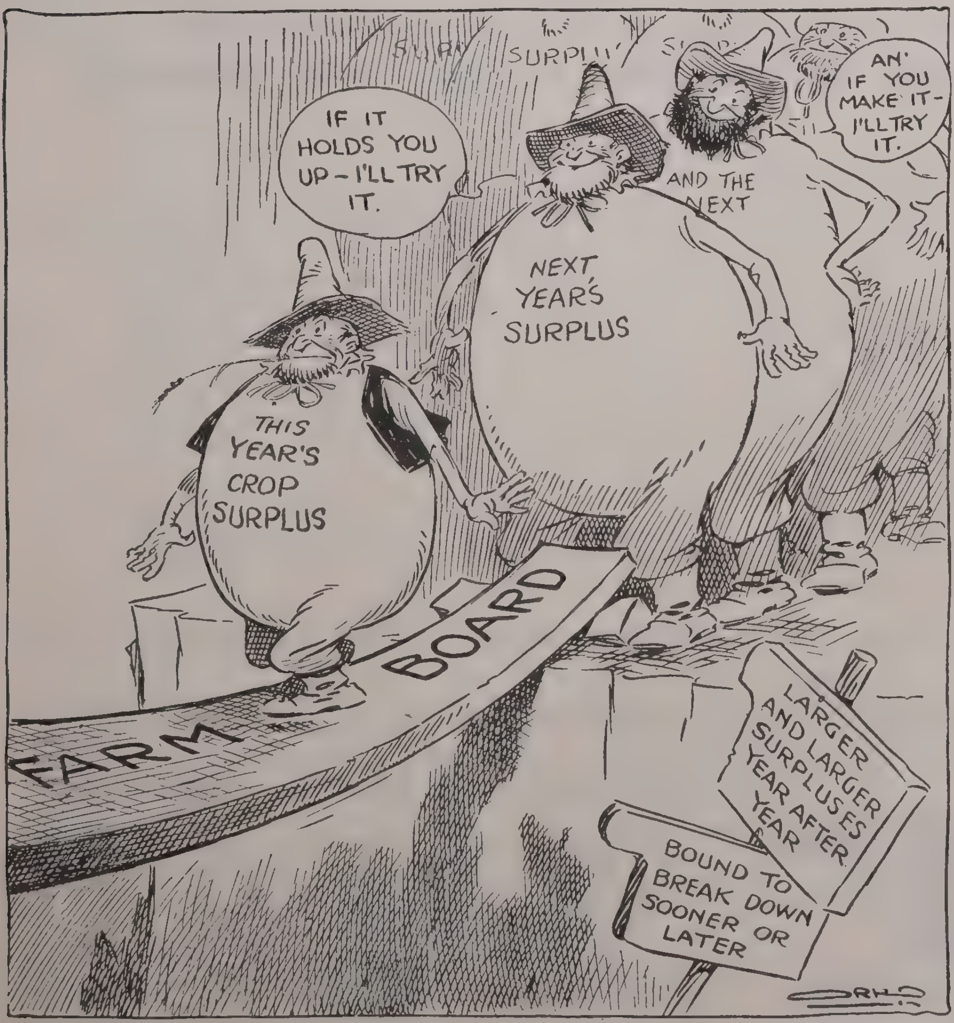

From the Chicago Tribune

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOT GRAIN HANDLERS

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER DEALER IN THE GRAIN INDUSTRY THAT USES SKF BEARINGS

BOIES & BLESSMAN, GRIDLEY, ILL.

SKF BEARINGS ARE AN INVESTMENT THAT PAYS AND PAYS BIG SAYS MR. BOIES

ON a dollar and cents basis is it really profitable to use SKF Self-Aligning Ball Bearings in grain elevators? It certainly is and this is what Mr. W. H. Boies of Boies & Blessman, grain dealers, of Gridley, Illinois, has to say on that subject:—

"Modernizing and rehabilitating our elevator . . included installation of SKF Ball Bearings thruout, even on the boot shafts. There are two legs in our plant and the head shafts and countershafts for both of them are fitted with your bearings . . . so the shafts are always in line no matter which way the house may settle.

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"We are well pleased with these bearings and would unhesitatingly recommend their use in country elevators."

Would you like to feel the same way about the bearings in your elevator? We will gladly make suggestions if you give us the details of your present layout.

SKF INDUSTRIES, INC., 40 East 34th Street, New York, N.Y.

2471

EQUIPPED WITH THE HIGHEST PRICED BEARING IN THE WORLD

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

With which is consolidated the Grain World, formerly the Price Current Grain Reporter.

309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, $2.00; single copy, 25c.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MARCH 12, 1930

THE BUYING of cooperative elevators by their managers shows that some men of experience have more confidence in the ability of one man to direct a grain business successfully than a dozen men who are not in touch with the business.

CLEARANCES of grain for European ports have been diminished until London cables that 300 vessels are tied up because of lack of demand for grain. Foreign buyers resent the efforts of the Wheat Pool and the Farm Board to boost prices.

THE OPENING of the Coolidge Dam in Arizona last week provides irrigation for a million acres of new land and the Government will urge immigrants to settle on the cheap farms to produce more wheat. This will help the Farm Board to stabilize prices.

MUCH clover seed is so foul with weed seeds this season that experts everywhere are freely predicting a larger crop of weeds than ever. Grain buyers interested in their own business and the welfare of their patrons will exert themselves to provide clean seed.

THE BUILDING of new elevators and the overhauling and repairing of old elevators noticed in our news columns of this number indicates the confidence of the majority in the future of the grain trade. Facilities must be provided for handling and storing the new crop if it is to be cleaned and placed in marketable condition and wind is not the only thing needed for this work.

IT IS BEING OPENLY CHARGED that tariff rates on many agricultural products are being raised, not to keep out foreign competition, but to provide for a heavy export bounty under the debenture plan which the radicals expect to enact into law before the present session of Congress adjourns.

LIGHTNING has already begun to take its usual spring toll in some parts of the country, and its jagged streaks of fire are a menace to unrodded wooden elevators as well as to iron clad ones that are not properly grounded. Protection of this character is just about 100% good, and the reduction in fire insurance rates soon pays for the installation of these safeguards.

IN THE U. S. S. R., they first lulled the farmers into a false sense of security by getting them to cooperate in the purchase of modern machinery. In this country a "stuffed club" is being used in that they are being told they will not be paid the Farm Board price for their wheat unless they market it through the Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp'n and its subsidiaries. How the agitators and farm aid promoters do enjoy dictating to the real producers.

THE KEYNOTE of the crop improvement meeting held in Chicago last week under the auspices of the Millers' Nat'l Federation, was "larger production per acre." That program does not fit in with the plan of some of the "would be" economists in Washington, however, and according to them, no such meeting should be held. Of what avail will it be to talk 10% acreage reduction, if the farmers, through the use of good seed, proper fertilization and proper cultivation, produce 10% more grain?

DOWN IN MISSISSIPPI they are attempting to pass a law restricting the acreage to be planted to cotton—this law to become operative when ten other states have enacted a similar measure. Supposedly such a law might eventually be passed in eleven states, but enforcing it would be an altogether different story. Every product of field, forest, stream and factory is under the control of the law of supply and demand and with "the survival of the fittest" a constant regulator at least of the supply factor.

THE U. S. CIRCUIT Court of Appeals in its decision against The Early & Daniel Co., published elsewhere in this number, gives you another urgent reason for writing your representative in Congress regarding the need of legislation such as is provided by H. R. 5634 now pending. Unless some protection is soon provided for drawers of S/O B of L they will be forced to delay shipments until grain is paid for. Small interior banks always strive to shift the burden of their failure from their friends at home to their most distant patrons, who are generally strangers. Until this tendency is checked permanently it will prove a discouraging factor to interstate business.

RAISING your posted bid for grain destroys any confidence your patrons may have had in your willingness to pay a fair price.

STORAGE ROOM promises to command a much stronger premium than last year, as the large stock of grain in terminal elevators give little evidence of shrinking. Country elevator operators with ample storage room may earn its cost before Christmas.

CHICAGO May wheat sold above Liverpool on Mar. 11, due to the corner by the Farm Board, when normally Chicago should be 20 to 25 cents under Liverpool. The quickest way to kill our export trade is to do just what the Board has done, put a premium on domestic holdings.

MIXED FEED MANUFACTURERS of 13 southern states have arranged to hold a trade practice conference with the Federal Trade Commission. No time or place for the conference has been set, but a definite announcement is expected soon. When the Commission gets to regulating the methods and practices of the feed manufacturers, they will have a different regard for its socalled conference.

WAREHOUSING grain at country stations as advised by former Governor McKelvie in commenting on a warehouse law now before the Nebraska Legislature will be provided for automatically if the Farm Board of which he is the grain member will pay storage charges on grain held back for its benefit. Private investors will provide ample capital for an assured return on an investment in elevator bins.

IN TALKING recently with a man who has perhaps attended more conventions and other meetings of grain men than any other half a dozen men in the country, he said there were just two things that could cause the defeat of the Farm Board. One of them was the refusal of the farmers to join the various cooperatives and the other was the rendering of a superior service by the independent and the farmer owned elevators. The refusal of farmers of many sections to have anything to do with the National Grain Corporation proves conclusively that they doubt both the motive and the ability of the politicians to help them to better methods or markets.

NOT MUCH has been said recently about the proposal to change the present grain standards and to lessen the number of grades. There are arguments both for and against such a proposal. Perhaps conditions as to some of the grains have so changed since grades were first established that changes are necessary. Perhaps, also, conditions in one section of the country seem to demand a change, while in other sections, the present grades are entirely satisfactory. Most dealers will agree that Federal rather than state grades are preferable. This does not mean that Federal grades are as fixed as the "laws of the Medes and the Persians," and every dealer is entitled to his own opinion and a right publicly to express it.

COINCIDENT with an investigation of the Federal Farm Board, the grain trade is in for another round, under a resolution introduced by Senator Nye of No. Dak. The Senator apparently thinks the men in the grain trade have entered into a conspiracy to destroy the purposes of the Act and to embarrass the Farm Board in its administration thereof, for these are the plain intimations of his resolution. The present Congress has in it some very "queer" members, whose sense of what is right and wrong and whose ideas of the rights of American citizens, guaranteed by the Constitution, need to be revamped.

CHAIRMAN LEGGE says the Grain Corporation is going to continue to buy wheat and to remove it from the market. What is he going to do with it? There is at the present time no chance of selling it to Europe without taking a tremendous loss and winning the enmity of all of the other wheat producing countries, and even China does not need the grain. The Canadian Pool is said to be feeding much of its wheat to weevil. By raising the market price of wheat the Farm Board may please a few thousand holders, but 114,000,000 bread eaters of U. S. A. will surely resent any unreasonable advance in its price.

The Farm Board's Lease on Life

The question of how long the Farm Board may be expected to continue to function, is being asked by literally millions of this country's good citizens.

More or less garbled reports of what the Board is doing, are to be found in the daily papers. A few are sympathetic, but many are antagonistic, and all carry the story of what has been done to try to boost the price of wheat, and therefore of bread. That hits the average man in an exceedingly sensitive spot.

Some producers of other farm products are clamoring for more governmental cash, and if the whole scheme works out as its chimerical advocates say it will, a substantial increase in living costs, is inevitable. Any other result is impossible.

For that reason, if for no other, appropriations by future Congresses will not be so easy as was the initial "revolving fund." Members of Congress are not elected for life, and public sentiment is pretty sure to relegate the radical farm uplifters "back to the woods."

The Agricultural Marketing Act is on the statute books, however, and the Farm Board is a creature of that law, provision being made therein for the payment of their salaries, etc., up to July 1, 1930. After that date, it is supposed that salaries, etc., will be taken care of for another year through an appropriation by the present session of Congress, and the present session may even vote more money for the revolving fund.

With seventy-five millions of dollars already spent to "stabilize" wheat and with prices still hitting new lows, and nothing yet done to dispose of our surplus, the Farm Board's record thus far pleases neither producers nor consumers. Getting more money with which to play with wheat, as well as with cotton, tobacco, cattle, etc., under such circumstances, is not going to be so simple a procedure.

Conserving the dollars already provided may well be practiced for more may not be so easy to get. An aroused public sentiment is sure to call a halt.

Plenty to Do

The Federal Farm Board seems to be pretty busy just now trying to master the problem of the surplus wheat. What it may eventually be able to accomplish for this grain remains to be seen.

With the Farmers National Grain Corporation as a nucleus, and with regional and local pools to complete the hookup between producer and processor, there is certainly more "machinery" involved than under the system that the politicians are trying to efface. As all of these organizations are continuously going to the Farm Board for cash, information or advice, and as the wheat market waves refuse to be quieted by the command of the master, the Board members are leading a rather strenuous life. The marketing of the wheat already bought may give it many more hectic moments.

All of this activity has come simply with the effort to stabilize the price on one agricultural product. What will happen when producers of cotton, wool, livestock, milk, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, the other grains, etc., demand their share of the Board's time, and their share of Federal aid, and how many more job holders will be needed and what will it all cost the poor domestic consumer? The taxpayers seem to enjoy paying the bill.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange, it was reported that purchases for farmer members, during the past year had amounted to almost $12,000,000. Not such a gigantic sum, compared with total farm purchases in this area, but from the standpoint of many of the local dealers in feed, seed, fertilizer, etc., in the section involved, such a diversion of trade was of very vital importance. There is nothing inherently wrong with pool purchasing, but when the government develops and fosters such groups as it eventually will, unless forcefully told not to, a great wrong will have been done to hundreds of thousands of good loyal citizens all over the country. Right now is the time to organize for a concerted drive against Federal aid to any line of business.

The German rye crop now believed to have been underestimated at 298,400,000 bu.; there was a carryover from the 1928 crop of 23,800,000, which would make a total supply of 321,800,000 bu., which amount is considered to be excessive, but indications point to further importations of foreign wheat if prices decline below the domestic parity, because "commercial treaties" stipulates no restrictions shall exist.

The Tax Burden

In a survey recently completed by the National Industrial Conference Board, it was found that total costs of government, Federal, state, county, city, etc., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, amounted to $12,179,000,000. In 1913, the total was only $2,919,000,000.

Governmental costs are something in which we are all interested. Each has to pay his share, and some of us who are working in productive and not consumptive lines are paying more than our share.

It has been estimated that one person out of every ten is now supported, either directly or indirectly, by some branch of government. The number at the "public crib" is being constantly increased and no very effective effort is made to put on the brakes.

Our representatives in Congress, in the state legislature and in the city council seem obsessed with a mania for the passing of legislation that mean more jobs and more taxes, and some people, who own no property and who personally get no bills, imagine that they are paying no taxes. In the words of the poet, however, even "the beggar is taxed for his corner to die in."

A Dime a Day

If there was spent an **extra** dime a day, for each of this country's inhabitants, it would mean twelve million more dollars put into daily circulation and giving their added stimulus to business. Continued for only a month, the total would be $360,000,000, and continued for a year, it would be $4,380,000,000.

The latter sum almost represents the difference in the amount of business done, in good years and in bad ones. It shows, in a striking way, the tremendous importance of little things, when generally practiced.

As everyone knows, there is a collossal volume of trade even when business conditions are bad. Our people must be fed, clothed, housed, and made reasonably comfortable, regardless of whether jobs are seeking men or men are seeking jobs.

The difference, between good years and bad, in the amount spent by the average person never amounts to more than ten or fifteen per cent, and we never knowingly let anyone starve, so why worry? Let's just take an extra hitch in our belts and dig in.

WE DO NOT KNOW how much rye is still back on the farms and we do not know how much of that will eventually enter the channels of trade. We do know, however, that prices, just now are abnormally low, being about on a par with prices in March, 1924, when wheat and rye were about on the same comparable basis as they are now. What we do know is that with rye thus low priced, any attempt to fictitiously boost wheat prices won't get very far. Perhaps the government's next price "stabilization" effort may be on rye. It certainly needs some kind of a hypodermic.

Who Pays for Speculation?

Mr. McKelvie of the Farm Board recently told the members of the Minnesota Elevators Association that speculative trading in wheat costs the farmers of this country 25 cents for every bushel grown in this country. As every one familiar with the facts, knows this is not true.

Speculative trading does not fix the price of wheat or any other grain. What it does do is to furnish a cash market for what is produced, whenever the farmer wants to sell.

Without such trading, there would at times be no market for wheat and hence no price and the farmer would be the worst sufferer under such conditions. Speculation in anything means a loss for some who engage in it, and it means a gain for others, but the farmers certainly are not numbered among the losers.

If speculation costs producers 25 cents per bushel, why does the Farm Board buy both cash and future wheat? If the wheat member of the Farm Board would be consistent, his hearers would experience less difficulty in crediting his wild statements.

Playing with Our Money

To the ninety odd millions of Americans whose nickels have been recently used, under the direction of the Farm Board, to "play the wheel of fortune," some of the things done have been sufficiently amusing to give at least partial compensation for the outlay.

First, it was announced that there would be no attempt at price fixing. Then an arbitrary basis for so-called loans, higher than either local or world conditions warranted, was announced. Then millions of bushels of country run grain was bought. Next, so it is said, more millions were purchased in the futures market. Following this came the announcement that no more wheat would be bought on the basis of the previously established loan schedules.

The first purchases of wheat were made by the Farmers Nat'l Grain Corp'n on Dec. 21, and so far as is known, not a single bushel has been sold, and nearly three months' carrying charges have accrued. In addition to these purchases of cash wheat, loans have been made on additional millions of bushels, on the basis of the schedule announced by the Farm Board on Oct. 28, and unless there is a remarkable advance in world prices, a tremendous loss on this grain, plus four, five or six months' carrying charge, is inevitable.

"Playing the wheel of fortune" with the taxpayers' money is doubtless giving some of the Washington officials quite a thrill, and as it is making good jobs for quite a number of the faithful, and giving some of the members of Congress an opportunity to make the front page in their home papers, it seems altogether too bad for those who furnish the cash to complain.

What to do with the wheat already bought gives another opportunity for "playing the wheel." If sold now on the world's markets, a further depression of prices would result, and a huge loss taken. If held, storage space is already filled and further buying, in volume, will have to be discontinued.

Like the boy who grabbed the hot poker, it appears that we shall shortly want some one else to "help us let loose."

Asking for Help

After having told this country's grain men that if the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the activities of the Farm Board, thereunder, wiped them out, it would be "too bad," the Board last week called upon these men for help.

As the grain men are good American citizens, and not "pirates," as they were recently reported as being labeled by Senator Nye, they may respond. If they do, it will be out of sympathy for those farmers who are still holding their wheat, and perhaps also out of sympathy for country elevator men who may be holding more than is the farmer. It will certainly not be out of sympathy for the Farm Board or of any other part of official Washington.

Priority of Crop Liens

C. H. Guthrie leased his 480-acre farm to C. D. Burnham for one year, for ¼ of the grain grown on the arable land and $250 in money for the grass land and buildings, the lease specifying that the cultivated land was 270 acres.

Burnham borrowed $635 of G. W. Shell and gave his note secured by chattel mortgage on 100 acres of the wheat crop, covering his undivided ¾ interest. It was recorded.

After harvest Burnham stored his ¾ in a bin on the premises, after division.

The landlord took 200 bus. of wheat out of Burnham's bin Nov. 24, 1925, because he had not paid the $250 cash rent. There was then due Shell $274.97 on Burnham's note.

The chattel mortgagee, Shell, brot suit against the landlord, Guthrie, but the district court of Hodgeman County decided against him, and he took an appeal, the Supreme Court of Kansas, however, on Feb. 8, 1930, affirming the decision, saying:

The pertinent statute reads: "Any rent due for farming land shall be a lien on the crop growing or made on the premises. Such lien may be enforced by action and attachment therein, as hereinafter provided." R. S. 67—524.

Appellant would avoid the effect of this statute by construing the lease of defendant's farm as if it dealt with two separate tracts of land—the west 160 acres, which was all tilled land, and the other 320 acres, on which were the buildings and grass land. That construction is too artificial. Guthrie rented one farm of 480 acres to Burnham. The lease spoke of it as a farm; it covered the detail of the money rent; the rent note of $250 was included in the lease by reference; and the note itself had a recital to the same effect.

It is also contended that the landlord's lien for the rent of the farm was not superior to the plaintiff's chattel mortgage lien, because the latter had no notice. In Maelzer v. Swan, 75 Kan. 496, 89 P. 1037, the rule theretofore announced in Stadel v. Aikins, 65 Kan. 82, 68 P. 1088, was quoted and followed, holding that, in the purchase of grain from a farmer, notice of a landlord's lien may be constructive as well as actual. In the present case the plaintiff, Shell, knew the wheat on which he took a mortgage was being grown on rented land. The mortgage recited that Burnham's share of the then growing crop would only be an undivided three-fourths of it. If this was not all the notice he was entitled to, it certainly was sufficient to put him upon further inquiry, which would have disclosed all the facts. A chattel mortgagee of a crop of grain stands on no better footing than a purchaser, and of the latter it was said:

"To charge a purchaser with notice of a [landlord's] lien actual notice is not necessary. A person cannot be a bona fide purchaser who has brought to his attention facts which should have put him upon inquiry, an inquiry which, if pursued with due diligence, would have led to a knowledge of the lien." —248 Pac. Rep. 420.

Compelling Grower to Pay for Seed

Growers who would squirm out of paying for seed furnished by the buyer of the crop can be made to pay by using a contract like that upon which the Winter Garden Cannery, Inc., brot suit against a grower, H. J. Hoffman, who thought he would not have to pay for the seed if a crop was not produced.

The contract read

"April 1st, 1928.

"I, H. J. Hoffman hereby agree to accept 1200 pounds of Bean Seed from the Winter Gardens Cannery, Inc., at 17c per pound, and to use the said seed to plant 20 acres. I further agree to cultivate, harvest and deliver all of the beans produced on the above mentioned acreage to the Winter Gardens Cannery, Inc., when they are suitable for canning purposes. The time of harvesting and delivery to be specified by Winter Garden Cannery, Inc.

"When above beans are delivered to Winter Gardens Cannery, Inc., they agree to pay me 2½c per pound, being first reimbursed for seed furnished me at 17c per pound."

Hoffman did not pay for the beans, and when the canning company brot suit for $215.55, alleged that he was not obligated to pay for the seed until he had made a crop sufficient to pay for them. The First City Court of New Orleans decided in his favor, but the Court of Appeal of Louisiana, on Dec. 16, 1929, reversed this, giving the cannery judgment for the full amount, with interest, under article 1816 of the Civil Code: "To receive goods from a merchant without any express promise, and to use them, implies a contract to pay the value." — 125 Southern Rep. 157.

Kansas Pool Licked Again

The Kansas Wheat Growers' Ass'n, the predecessor of the present Kansas Wheat Marketing Ass'n, seems to have been unfortunate in its litigation, having lost several suits that were pushed as far as the Supreme Court by Attorneys T. A. Noftzger, Geo. W. Cox and Lawrence Weigand, all of Wichita.

On Jan. 11, 1930, the Supreme Court of Kansas affirmed the decision of the district court of Sedgwick County against the plaintiff Wheat Growers and in favor of defendant A. L. Moffatt.

Moffatt, a resident of Kinsley in Edwards County, was in the court room in Sedgwick County waiting the call of a case in which he was interested, and while so occupied the Wheat Growers served a summons in a suit against him.

To prevent intimidation of suitors, solicitors and witnesses, the law provides that they are exempt from process while attending court. Moffatt was a licensed and practicing attorney in attendance on the court to file an intervening petition in an action pending, and the court set aside the service of summons.

The cost of court and lawyer's fees in such ill-advised litigation has to come out of the pockets of the farmers who are foolish enough to join pools organized to speculate with their wheat.—283 *Pac.* 634.

The bill appropriating $7,000,000 to farmers in the flood stricken areas of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virgina, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, New Mexico, Missouri and Oklahoma, for the purpose of providing seed, feed and fertilizer was passed by the House of Representatives Feb. 24. Rep. O'Connor of Oklahoma said: "Everybody knows the purpose of this bill is to get Congressional votes, but so long as you are cutting the pie Oklahoma wants its piece." What a lot of cowards we send to Congress.

Asked — Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Switching Rights v. Lease

Grain Dealers Journal: We are located partly on railroad ground. Another railroad also runs thru this town and has switching rights over the road we are located on. Rates on both roads are the same.

Recently we loaded out a car of grain and shipped it over the competitive road. Our railroad immediately called us on it, claiming violation of lease. Would a clause in a lease demanding shipment of all grain over the road our elevator is located on, hold good and prevent our shipping out over a competitive road? If we violated it could our railroad cancel our lease or force removal of the elevator?

What protection have we with an elevator on leased railroad ground? Can we force the railroad to sell us the ground our elevator stands on?—John Wilson.

Ans.: On the theory that the promise to ship all grain over the railroad was the consideration for giving the privilege of building on the right of way the railroad company can insist on the carrying out of the condition, to the extent of canceling the lease and forcing the removal of the elevator.

The breach of the leasing contract damaged the railroad company by the amount of freight it lost on the diverted shipments; but such damages are rather too speculative to be recoverable.

The railroad company can not be forced to sell the ground on which the elevator stands.

Landlord and Tenant Disagree?

Grain Dealers Journal: A tenant shells and hauls to our elevator about six hundred bushels of corn and about one hundred bushels of ear corn, also shells and hauls for his landlord around 1,100 bushels of corn to another elevator. The landlord instructed us to hold back from the tenant $100 as the tenant still had some ear corn to haul in and the landlord was not satisfied with the dividing. So far to date the tenant has not hauled in the balance of the corn he claims is his as the roads have been too bad to travel. Yesterday we were in receipt of a letter from the landlord instructing us to send him a check for the $100 due the tenant as he states he sent the said tenant a notice to see him and settle for the balance of rent due on corn and the tenant failed to show up.

The landlord states that this $100 is for the corn that was fed, a little corn that is still in the field and for what the landlord claims is balance due him on divide.

Tenant states that the landlord received a little more than his share of the corn and for us not to send him check until he hauls in the balance of the corn and can get the amount of same. What do you think is the proper way for us to handle this claim?—Davis Bros. & Potter, Cissna Park, Ill.

Ans.: Landlord, having given notice, has a good claim on the buyer, who is now subject to suit under the lien law.

Tenant can sue for value of corn.

Dealer can pay amount into court.

Buyer should endeavor to get landlord and tenant to agree on division of the proceeds of grain already hauled, and then give a check to each, with notation "in full of disputed account."

If they do not agree issue one check made payable to both parties jointly, with the same notation on face "in full of disputed account." Their indorsement will relieve buyer of all responsibility of their controversy.

The tenant has rather the best of the situation, as he can wait until the landlord's lien has expired and then collect his own and the landlord's share from the buyer, for himself. The landlord's lien continues for 6 months after the expiration of the period for which the premises are leased.

Draft Paid by Check on Closed Bank?

Grain Dealers Journal: Some time ago we made a few shipments to Florida covered with order B/L, draft attached. The customer paid with a check on collecting bank, which later closed, before the New York bank whose draft was sent to us by collecting bank could collect from the Florida bank, the drafts being returned to us with the notation "bank closed."

We have tried to file a preferred claim and have paid a lawyer to find that we are considered common creditors in the state of Florida. In other words, it was a bookkeeping transfer in the bank.

If the party who paid our draft had that much less in his bank account, which he did, if the bank acted only as mere collector, which they did, why do we shippers have to become common creditors? Have you any information on this?—Burk Elevator Co., Decatur, Ind.

Ans.: Unfortunately the latest decision of the court is against the shipper whose draft is paid by check on the failing bank. This decision, by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, given Dec. 19, in the case of the Early & Daniel Co. v. Pearson, is published elsewhere in this number under the caption "Drawer of Draft Not Protected from Failure of Bank."

The only remaining recourse seems to be the early passage of the Strong bill making it mandatory on receivers of national banks to protect non-depositors sending drafts for collection.

Some state courts have taken a different view, as in Oklahoma, giving the drawer of the draft judgment as a preferred creditor.

Waterproofing Boot Pit?

Grain Dealers Journal: As this is a low country we have been bothered for several years with water seeping into our elevator pit. Is there a leakproof material to be used with cement?—Farmers Elevator Co., V. A. Solleder, Bigelow, Mo.

Ans.: Cement concrete is made waterproof not by adding a so-called leakproof material but by correct proportioning of the ingredients and thorough mixing.

For waterproof concrete the mixture should be one cubic foot of cement to one and one-half cubic feet of sand to two cubic feet of gravel or crushed stone. The sand should be very coarse. Gravel should be washed thoroughly to free it from all foreign matter.

Only enough water should be added to make the concrete flow freely in the forms without showing excess water on top.

The secret is thorough spading or puddling after placing in the forms, and the more this is done the better the job to make sure there are no air spaces to form channels for the water to pass through. By mixing only small batches at a time the spading is made easier.

If the outside of the wall is accessible leaks can be stopped by coating with hot pitch and asphalt.

It is practically impossible to put anything on the inside of a pit to keep the water that has come through the concrete from working through the coating, as the pressure of the water will pry the coating off the concrete, unless the new concrete coating is made so thick it amounts to a pit inside of a pit. A drainage tube at the bottom of the pit will relieve the water pressure until after the concrete has set, when the tube can be plugged.

Flour Mills in the United States and Canada?

Grain Dealers Journal: What is the capacity of the flour mills in the United States and Canada?—Nippon Flour Mill Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.

Ans.: The U. S. Bureau of the Census reports that there were in 1927 in the United States 3,132 wheat milling establishments and that their annual output was 113,798,678 barrels of wheat flour. In 1923 there were 3,829 establishments that produced 114,438,544 barrels of flour. Only 591 of the mills had an output in excess of 20,000 barrels a year.

Canada has 1,315 mills with a total daily capacity of 118,316 barrels of flour. Of this capacity 115,000 barrels are represented by 109 large merchant mills.

Since the Census report the number of mills has continued to decrease in the United States, the Department of Commerce on Feb. 28, 1930, reporting 127 mills with a daily capacity of 32,765 bbls. as having gone out of business between January, 1928, and January, 1930.

Railroad Raising Rental Charges

Grain Dealers Journal: In January we made application to our railroad for transfer of lease on the elevator we purchased here last fall. The old lease was at $65 a year. The old lease has not expired. In answer to our application we received a letter from the railroad demanding $100 a year for renewal, in our name.

Leases on each side of us are being run at the old rate. My competitor pays only $40 a year, tho he has slightly less ground. We have a brand new plant, which fact, we are tempted to believe, is leading the railroad to take advantage of us.

Is there anything we can do to prevent their raising the price on the new lease? Is there anything to prevent them running the price higher again at a future date? Can we compel them to transfer old lease?—Wm. Brown.

Ans.: No obligation rests on the railroad company to furnish a site for a grain elevator at any price. It is to the advantage of the railroad company to have elevators along its line to develop traffic and therefore the rentals should be reasonable and based on the rental value of contiguous lands at that station, about 6 per cent on the valuation of the land.

The elevator operator should let the railroad company's land or real estate department know what ground is selling and renting for in the vicinity as a basis for a demand for a reduction. This information should be put in writing with a tender of payment at what is a reasonable rental. If the elevator operator has made a proper presentation of the facts the railroad company will not refuse the offer. We have never known of an elevator company being ordered off because it refused to pay an exorbitant rental.

Persistence in a demand that the elevator be moved off will only result in the railroad company losing the rental and incurring the ill will of the grain shipping public.

A present owner succeeds to the right of the former owner under the lease, without transfer, simply by sale of the building, subject to any limiting clauses contained in the lease.

There is nothing to prevent the railroad company from raising the same question at the time of future expiration of the lease, but the elevator owner is under no obligation to stand for the extortion.

Utilization of corn stalks for the manufacture of paper is to be studied at Ames, Ia., if the federal government grants an appropriation of $150,000 for the research work as proposed by L. J. Dickinson's bill.

A farm, near Storm Lake, Ia., is paying the tenant and owner $40 a year, or $20 each per acre. In 1929 a total of $50,000 worth of products was sold from this 240-acre farm, used to produce milk from a herd of Guernsey cows. The hogs fed on the place are bought, as is much of the feed. The farm is owned by the Sac City Canning Co., which has not applied for farm relief.

Lonsdale Replies to Legge

Replying to Chairman Alex Legge's appeal to the grain trade, Chas. W. Lonsdale of Kansas City, Mo., has made the following statement:

"The United States and Canada have a present wheat supply of approximately 483 million bus more than their own domestic requirements, as the result of accumulations from two crops. The Canadian surplus is bottled up by the determined efforts of the wheat pool to exact a high price from foreign buyers.

"Its scheme so far has failed, since the longer the wheat has been held back, the greater the burden on the market has become and the lower the world price has gone.

"When a merchant or manufacturer finds himself overstocked and his normal markets glutted, he meets the situation by recognizing price conditions, clearing his shelves and warehouses, and beginning anew with a clean slate. Congress, through its administrative agency, denied the necessity for this wise and time-proved course and set out to establish the wheat price at a predetermined figure.

"Figures were set up to prove to the satisfaction of the administration that, if the low point of prices could be bridged by direct action, the world would be found waiting on the other side eager to buy our surplus on a seller's market. It sought to do this first by establishing a fixed price basis for loans to co-operatives. Supply and demand treated this as a mere pebble in the road. Next it resorted to the more dangerous expedient of announcing a price at which it would buy 'countryrun' wheat, limited as to grade and origin. Supply and demand paused just long enough to see the futility of the gesture and, propelled by the force of burdensome supplies, swept on to new price levels, lower probably than prices would have descended in a free market and under normal condition.

"Finally, the board entered the futures market and undertook to 'bull' wheat, just as Armour, Patten and Leiter bulled it in earlier days. The government has, however, the advantage in being able to charge its speculative losses to the public treasury.

"Incidentally, the grain trade has freely given to the farm board at standard rental rates the use of its storage facilities for warehousing the wheat, thus bought at prices with which it cannot compete on a commercial basis.

Appeal to Grain Trade. "Now, having failed through three separate measures of expediency to defeat the influence of supply and demand upon the price of wheat, Mr. Legge appeals to the grain trade for co-operation. The grain trade can no more influence the course of grain prices than it can control the tides of the ocean. When a surplus exists prices descend. When demand exceeds supply they must advance.

"In a free market the inequalities from one season to the next are leveled through trading in future contracts, which tend to flatten the price curve and reflect long-time supply and demand rather than the exigencies of the moment. The grain trade merely supplies the mechanism by which grain is moved from place of production to the market which will pay the highest price, the full measure of that price, less a very small and highly competitive service charge for handling, being reflected to the grower.

"Nearly all of these well-proved commercial facts are disputed by the Agricultural Marketing Act, which is based on the theory of accumulating and holding wheat by the use of government funds until a shortage somewhere can be taken advantage of.

"There is no world wheat shortage now, nor, in my opinion, any immediate prospect of a shortage. The world is, as a matter of fact, producing wheat beyond its needs, much of it on cheap lands and with cheap labor, with which the American standard of living cannot compete. To attempt to compel other nations to come to our doors for its bread is foolish and futile. We, ourselves, have contributed to this situation by equipping the world with modern American farm implements.

Maximum Disturbance with Minimum Accomplishment. "The farm board, no doubt in obedience to the law, began its experiment from the top down by acting in behalf of a vast farmers' co-operative organization, which does not in fact exist save as it is spoken for, decided for, and acted for by the farm board itself. It has caused the maximum disturbance of markets with the minimum of actual accomplishments in creation of effective co-operative marketing.

Dealers Charges Least. "The commercial grain trade is willing to concede the superiority of grower-owned marketing machinery whenever that machinery shall exist in fact and shall have demonstrated its economic efficiency. The grain trade stands meanwhile, where it always has stood, in favor of a free and open market, guaranteeing to the grower the full price for his produce, less a highly competitive low cost for commercial handling—a cost much lower than any heretofore charged by co-operative units.

Unfair Discrimination in Buying. "The grain trade does not like sarcastic reference to 'pink ticket' speculation nor oratorical promises of its being put out of business. It opposes, not only on its own account, but because it violates every principle of fair play, arbitrary action by which grain originating with one seller commands the 'government price,' while similar grain shipped by another seller, bought perhaps from neighboring farmers, must be sold in the open market at 10c to 15c a bu. less than the government fixed price.

Government Effort Clumsy. "The grain trade is by no means 'panicky' but it does view with little patience the clumsy efforts of the government to run the markets of the world with no result beyond disturbance of sound and proved methods, which, in the opinion of many intelligent men, have merely caused the price of wheat to rebound to a level lower than it otherwise would have reached.

"It may be worth while to quote a paragraph from a statement made by me several weeks ago.

"'I do not believe that here in the United States we can, through partial socialization of our marketing methods, bring relief to the grain grower. As long as we produce either recurring or accidential surpluses to be sold in world markets, we must share the world's fortunes in prices received.'"

Claims Against the Old Food Administration

In 1919 the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation made a contract with the country elevators providing in effect that if the elevator owners would pay the guaranteed price for wheat, and if they were unable to ship it by reason of failure to obtain cars, the United States Grain Corporation to cover insurance and interest would pay the elevator owners 7/20ths of a cent a bushel for each bushel so held in the elevator on a Saturday night. This was the agreement commonly known as the Grain Dealers' Agreement. It was in force from July 1, 1919, until January 20, 1920, when the United States Grain Corporation under one of the provisions of the contract, cancelled it.

In the meantime, however, due to the failure to obtain cars, large sums of money became due the elevator owners and it is believed that this fact was one of the inducements that caused the United States Grain Corporation to cancel the contract. Be that as it may, the line elevators were paid in full so far as is known; but the United States Grain Corporation neglected and since then has refused to pay the claims of the independent and farmers elevators. The Shipstead Resolution provides for the audit and payment of these claims.

Some 1,500 claims are now in the course of preparation.

Every elevator owner who believes he has a claim should communicate with the secretary of his state organization, who in turn will take up the matter with the attorney representing the claimants, Geo. T. Simpson, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Mar. 26-27. Kansas Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

Mar. 28-29. Oklahoma Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.

Apr. 25-26. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Los Angeles, Cal.

May—Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, at Enid, Okla., during the latter part of May.

May—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Decatur, Ill., probably May 13-14.

May 20-21. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hutchinson, Kan.

May 22-24. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 16-17. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June—Iowa Farmer Elevator Managers at Fort Dodge.

June 19-21. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Va.

June 25-27. American Seed Trade Ass'n, King Edward Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

July 7, 8. National Hay Ass'n at Columbus, O.

Oct. 12. Terminal Grain Weighmasters National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 13-15. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 14. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

The Pool Saved by the Farm Board

Grain Dealers Journal: The Farm Board and its auxiliaries are now functioning, and what they have started out to do apparently has been accomplished, for at least the time being. The wheat market has not only been stabilized, but raised quite materially from the low point. Relief has already been given, not only to American farmers, but also to the long holders of wheat. In addition to this, the Farm Board and its allies have been the means of the greatest act of charity the world has ever seen. They saved the Canadian Pool and the wheat powers of the Argentine and Australia.

In the face of all this, our big harvester companies are supplying millions of dollars worth of up-to-date farming equipment to the Russian Soviets which will put them in a position to annihilate the world with their cheap grain. That is like giving your enemy ammunition with which to shoot you. What a day of reckoning there will be!—F. D. S.

What Is Farm Board Doing for Farmers' Elevators?

Grain Dealers Journal: Every loan we have heard of as being made by the Farm Board seems to have gone to a pooling or semi-pooling organization. Is this a policy of the Farm Board? Does the Farm Board intend to force the farmers to enter pooling arrangements?

The records do not show that pooling organizations have operated with any success in this country and there is considerable doubt as to whether they have proven a success in any other country. I should dislike to think that it is necessary for farmers to join a pool in order to receive any help from the Farm Board. Such limitation would reek of rank discrimination.

Our elevator is a strictly cooperative farmers organization that is not duplicating handling facilities in any way not done by private institutions. We do not add to the cost of handling a farmers grain as a pooling organization does. If the board genuinely wishes to help the cause of cooperative marketing why are not loans being made to real cooperative elevators locally owned by farmers, instead of pooling organizations?—G. O. Stremmel, Mgr., Bushnell Cooperative Co., Bushnell, Ill.

G. O. Stremmel, Bushnell, Ill.
Mgr. Bushnell Coop. Elevator Co.

Farm Relief Traced to Propaganda of Manufacturers

Grain Dealers Journal: Our National Government has listened to the protests of the Grain Dealers for the first time in the 27 years the writer has been in the grain business. This information was gathered from the papers recently, and stated that after a conference between the 'PRESIDENT, the Farm Board and the Grain Dealers," the Farm Board decided to discontinue discriminating against the regular grain dealers.

It is about time the Terminal Grain Dealers, Independent Grain Dealers and Farmer's Elevator Concerns awoke to the fact that the National Manufacturers' Ass'n has been making them the GOAT for the past ten years, as regards the depression of farming industry.

Many times it has gotten under the writer's hide, to read about our high cost of marketing farm products, as stated by the propaganda which has been broadcast throughout the nation by the Manufacturers' Ass'n. Of course this was done for the purpose of turning the farmer's attention from the enormous profits that the manufacturer of implements has made off the farmer. Practically all manufactured goods are still at war time peak, due to the high tariff.

Who made up the losses, sustained by the International Harvester Co., in Russia, Germany and the Balkan States? The American farmer not only paid these losses, but during the years that these losses were written off, a fat dividend was also paid. If memory serves me correct, it has been over seven years since these European losses were written off, but the farmer still pays peak prices for his farm machinery.

Just for a little side light on the way the farmer is being gouged: "John Deere common stock paid a 1929 dividend of $68.50 per share after deducting taxes, depreciation and all expenses, and setting aside a huge sum for reserve." Who paid this? The farmer.

To substantiate my assertion that the Manufacturer's Ass'n has been throwing the spotlight on the grain dealers, just look over the personnel of the Farm Board. Does the manufacturing industry hold a majority? And how? Does not the head of the Farm Board represent the largest manufacturer of farm implements? Did he state at any time that farm machinery is abnormally high? No! but the statement has been made many times by manufacturing industry, that the cost of handling farm products to the consumer is too high, and this could be remedied by co-operation.

As practically everything except the farming industry has been gobbled up by trusts, they are now after this remaining business. This statement may seem far-fetched, but at this writing there is considerable corporation farming being done. If this should develop to a point of national control of the farming industry we would deteriorate to a point about equal to China. That is the true definition of the word "co-operation" of the farming industry.

It behooves the grain dealers to broadcast a little propaganda of their own, regarding the actual cost of handling grain in comparison with the huge dividends being made by the manufacturers. That it would be of enormous benefit, goes without saying. The public falls hard for this propaganda stuff.

Now, the writer does not want to convey the idea, "that this alone will relieve the farmers' troubles, but it will be a big step forward." Fully half of the farm depression can be laid at the door of "high cost of manufactured articles."—E. H. A.

I. A. A. Plan Would Lead Elevators Astray

Grain Dealers Journal: A bold and intense effort was made by the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n to gain control of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois at the last annual convention of the latter organization, and they came very near succeeding. Only the strenuous efforts of the conservatives, who busied themselves with the telephones, prevented, and the prevention was on a narrow margin. It seems there is always someone who will not recognize obvious disadvantages of a proposed change in management.

I can conceive of no quicker way for the farmers to lose control of their elevators than to follow the plan proposed by the I. A. A. During the course of his talk the speaker for the I. A. A. referred to the contract plan as being the only way to assure a large volume of grain from Illinois moving to the Farmers National Grain Corp., thereby indirectly admitting that the latter organization could not hope to justify itself by the prices and service it is supposed to be able to give.

Next he made an obvious mis-statement, by declaring that the only way for the farmers to keep control of their grain was thru turning control of their elevators over to the I. A. A., which he declared is run by producers. Needless to say the farmers decided to keep control of both their elevators and their grain.

I have observed associations for a number of years and have always found that control is largely in the hands of the promoters, not because members cannot have control if they want it, but because members are invariably content to leave the management to a few. Just a streak of laziness in the average human make-up.

The speaker for the I. A. A. must obviously have recognized this, and known that the leaders of the organization would have control of the elevators if they succeeded in getting the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n to dump its old and reliable officers.

I was very pleased to see the leaders of the elevator association arise on their hind-legs and protest and was delighted with the speech of Sec'y Farlow exposing the plans of the I. A. A., which I think was an important factor in reversing the recommendations of the nominating committee.

No man ever got rich by giving away what he already had, and I don't think that the farmers are going to reverse the rule.—I. F. D.

The Millers National Federation suit was argued recently in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The question is whether Sec. 9 of the Federal Trade Commission's organic act, giving power to require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses, etc., should be construed to authorize the use of compulsory process in any investigation by the commission under section 6 of the act, or whether the power is limited to proceedings initiated by the complaint under Section 5.

Grain Market Factors

Northwest Not in Favor of Acreage Reduction

With regard to the suggestions from Chairman Legge of the Farm Board favoring reduction in the acreage devoted to crops, O. P. B. Jacobson, chairman of the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission, says:

I have been a resident of the Red River Valley since 1884 and have had opportunity for observing the great differences in crops from year to year. The difference in the yield on the same farm, as between succeeding crop years, has convinced me that the advice which has been given to the farmers at different times to curtail production was based entirely upon technical conclusions. It may be that I belong to the old school; but I have always felt, and see no reason now for changing my mind, that the farmer is the best judge of how much grain he should sow of the various kinds.

Market for Oats in Canada

During the past twenty years Canadian farmers have not harvested as small a crop of oats as that of last fall, but, in spite of the short crop, the price of oats has been comparatively low throughout the winter. Since such a large proportion of the normal Canadian oat crop is for farm consumption, it is in the early spring, before horses can be turned out to graze, that the supply of oats becomes a matter of outstanding importance.

Relative prices in Canada and the United States do not appear to have fully discounted the prospective shortage of oats. In both Chicago and Winnipeg the average price in January was much lower than the average price in January, 1929, but, while average prices in the two markets were practically on a par in 1929, at present prices in Canada are almost at a level which would permit importation of oats over ten cents a bushel tariff barrier. Information from reliable sources suggests that the price of oats in Saskatchewan is now higher than in Montreal. If shortage becomes more acute, oats originally from Saskatchewan that were shipped to Montreal last fall may be returned to that province at advanced prices.

An indirect result of the oats shortage in Canada was an increase in the imports of oatmeal and rolled oats in October and November. In those two months the prices of oats in Canada were substantially above those in the United States, and imports of oats products rose from 137,000 lbs. in September to 1,307,000 lbs. and 1,415,000 lbs. in October and November. During the winter there was less of a differential in Canadian and American prices than in the fall, and recent months have witnessed some falling off in the volume of these imports.—*Royal Bank of Canada.*

Corn Exports

The exports of corn from the principal U. S. ports, for the various months, with totals for recent crop years, as reported by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
Nov.	669,000	2,000,000	771,000	1,924,000
Dec.	805,000	6,187,000	1,108,000	1,693,000
Jan.		12,250,000	1,157,000	1,730,000
Feb.		8,019,000	4,034,000	1,889,000
Mar.		4,874,000	3,602,000	2,036,000
Apr.		2,460,000	3,263,000	1,387,000
May		972,000	1,104,000	1,516,000
June		905,000	968,000	1,008,000
July		768,000	796,000	631,000
Aug.		810,000	943,000	388,000
Sept.		600,000	611,000	507,000
Oct.		623,000	744,000	457,000
Total		40,468,000	19,101,000	15,172,000

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wheat

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Nov.	9,191,821,000	133,921,000	90,783,000	73,626,000
Nov.	16,191,292,000	135,254,000	80,721,000	72,558,000
Nov.	23,186,990,000	134,609,000	91,117,000	72,944,000
Nov.	30,184,602,000	136,777,000	91,036,000	70,722,000
Dec.	7,182,489,000	135,101,000	88,813,000	66,192,000
Dec.	14,181,977,000	136,298,000	88,830,000	65,776,000
Dec.	21,181,156,000	137,407,000	87,621,000	64,970,000
Dec.	28,178,107,000	138,743,000	85,577,000	63,506,000
	1930	**1929**	**1928**	**1927**
Jan.	4,175,518,000	138,091,000	84,010,000	61,151,000
Jan.	11,172,207,000	134,348,000	82,102,000	59,854,000
Jan.	18,168,583,000	130,829,000	79,515,000	57,864,000
Jan.	25,166,228,000	129,081,000	78,445,000	55,728,000
Feb.	1,163,495,000	126,670,000	76,604,000	54,595,000
Feb.	8,159,684,000	124,369,000	75,795,000	55,354,000
Feb.	15,159,052,000	123,629,000	74,219,000	55,970,000
Feb.	22,157,444,000	123,315,000	73,380,000	54,883,000
Mar.	1,155,550,000	123,432,000	71,357,000	53,306,000
Mar.	8,155,729,000	123,937,000	69,849,000	52,748,000

Corn

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Nov. 9...	2,582,000	3,034,000	22,440,000	29,273,000
Nov. 16...	2,414,000	3,806,000	20,473,000	30,103,000
Nov. 23...	2,419,000	5,025,000	20,125,000	29,965,000
Nov. 30...	3,267,000	6,419,000	19,216,000	28,699,000
Dec. 7...	3,864,000	9,670,000	19,363,000	29,289,000
Dec. 14...	5,390,000	13,073,000	20,329,000	30,347,000
Dec. 21...	6,735,000	16,174,000	23,214,000	32,173,000
Dec. 28...	7,643,000	17,146,000	27,034,000	34,712,000
	1930	**1929**	**1928**	**1927**
Jan. 4...	9,892,000	18,853,000	28,673,000	36,096,000
Jan. 18...	13,196,000	22,156,000	27,701,000	38,161,000
Jan. 25...	14,132,000	24,518,000	28,558,000	38,792,000
Feb. 1...	15,215,000	26,042,000	31,849,000	41,566,000
Feb. 8...	17,174,000	27,963,000	37,482,000	42,659,000
Feb. 15...	18,929,000	31,665,000	38,456,000	43,571,000
Feb. 22...	21,067,000	32,488,000	37,936,000	45,103,000
Mar. 1...	22,667,000	33,302,000	40,998,000	47,337,000
Mar. 8...	24,220,000	34,168,000	44,147,000	48,821,000

Oats

	1929	1928	1927	1926
Nov. 9...	30,393,000	14,190,000	23,540,000	48,154,000
Nov. 16...	29,011,000	14,532,000	23,258,000	48,391,000
Nov. 23...	27,604,000	14,463,000	23,230,000	48,365,000
Nov. 30...	27,534,000	13,295,000	23,252,000	48,288,000
Dec. 7...	27,501,000	12,263,000	22,329,000	45,693,000
Dec. 14...	28,024,000	12,534,000	21,854,000	45,023,000
Dec. 21...	27,743,000	13,053,000	21,817,000	45,327,000
Dec. 28...	27,350,000	13,968,000	21,907,000	44,927,000
	1930	**1929**	**1928**	**1927**
Jan. 4...	26,946,000	13,468,000	21,672,000	45,117,000
Jan. 11...	26,691,000	13,032,000	20,580,000	45,967,000
Jan. 18...	26,127,000	12,996,000	20,522,000	45,619,000
Jan. 25...	25,211,000	13,101,000	20,514,000	45,422,000
Feb. 1...	24,471,000	13,611,000	20,350,000	45,108,000
Feb. 8...	23,627,000	13,633,000	20,900,000	44,812,000
Feb. 15...	23,194,000	14,432,000	20,824,000	44,348,000
Feb. 22...	22,661,000	14,593,000	20,407,000	43,454,000
Mar. 1...	21,673,000	14,898,000	19,791,000	42,556,000
Mar. 8...	20,449,000	14,671,000	18,769,000	41,214,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Aug. 1..	5,643,000	1,148,000	8,892,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Mar. 8.....	99,442,000	101,205,000	104,311,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Mar. 8.....	71,600,000	65,032,000	65,339,000
Stocks on Mar. 8..	20,121,000	11,104,000	16,738,000
Consumption to Mar. 8.....	13,364,000	26,217,000	31,125,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on Nov. 2..	1,509,000	1,052,000	18,088,000
Receipts Nov. 2 to Mar. 8.....	115,945,000	146,584,000	154,777,000
Shipments Nov. 2 to Mar. 8.....	55,434,000	69,039,000	57,865,000
Stocks on Mar. 8..	21,077,000	28,231,000	40,516,000
Consumption to Mar. 8.....	41,033,000	50,366,000	74,484,000

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with previous week and one year ago.

	Mar. 8, 1930	Mar. 1, 1930	Mar. 9, 1929
Wheat	27,250,000	29,211,000	25,581,000
Oats	610,000	614,000	660,000
Rye	371,000	372,000	483,000
Barley	2,911,000	2,927,000	2,287,000

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	189,667,000	375,680,000	329,661,000
Argentine	112,427,000	113,839,000	89,693,000
Australian	38,760,000	67,968,000	37,911,000
Indian	288,000	288,000	3,496,000
Russian	2,320,000	.....	4,744,000
Others	44,588,000	34,156,000	26,088,000
Total	388,050,000	591,931,000	491,593,000
Season	.....	914,862,000	789,925,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	1,047,000	1,119,000	723,000
Argentine	56,677,000	1,275,000	532,000
African	851,000	213,000	85,000
Russian	4,523,000	.....	.....
Others	15,572,000	315,000	706,000
Total	78,670,000	2,922,000	2,046,000
Season	.....	270,604,000	340,528,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
American	3,628,000	150,000	510,000
Argentine	9,976,000	1,867,000	461,000
Russian	.....	.....	.....
Others	23,548,000	170,000	250,000
Total	37,548,000	2,187,000	28,552,000
Season	.....	62,908,000	56,660,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1929-1930	1928-1929	1927-1928
Stocks on July 1..	86,055,000	33,765,000	15,533,000
Receipts July 1 to Mar. 8	367,421,000	449,688,000	415,527,000
Shipments July 1 to Mar. 8.....	232,787,000	263,935,000	256,823,000
Stocks on Mar. 8.	127,760,000	108,355,000	59,624,000
Consumption July 1 to Mar. 8....	92,929,000	110,163,000	114,613,000

Exports of Wheat

The following table compiled from Department of Commerce statements shows the monthly and yearly exports of wheat, including flour, from the principal U. S. ports:

	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27
July	13,573,000	7,064,000	11,943,000	19,651,000
Aug.	16,936,000	14,588,000	28,136,000	35,484,000
Sept.	18,338,000	25,706,000	39,598,000	30,720,000
Oct.	14,666,500	28,272,000	36,044,000	23,287,000
Nov.	15,181,000	15,955,000	26,698,000	20,278,000
Dec.	12,129,500	11,866,000	11,986,000	14,973,000
Jan.	9,559,000	11,558,500	12,618,500	
Feb.	8,704,000	6,536,000	8,822,000	
Mar.	9,152,000	7,289,500	8,986,000	
Apr.	8,928,000	7,659,500	15,835,000	
May	16,986,000	8,626,000	13,905,500	
June	8,902,000	8,093,000	11,342,500	
Exports crop yr.	165,682,000	204,076,000	215,902,500	

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

West Point, Ind., Feb. 28.—Wheat has made a big improvement in the past ten days, looks green and growing fast as should in April.—W. W. Pearson.

Johnson, Kan.—Wheat is looking fine in Stanton county and also adjoining counties. Conditions look like an even better year than 1929 was.—Collingwood Grain Co., C. E. Pike, local mgr.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 4.—At the end of February the condition of winter wheat in the United States was good, averaging 82.9% of normal as compared with 80.4% at like time a year ago.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

European Imports Will Decrease

Karl Scheuer, head of the Konzern Scheuer, the leading milling concern of Germany, was recently interviewed by the house of Bodenheimer, Paris, and declared he expected a steady decrease of wheat imports.

France and Italy will produce all the wheat they need for home consumption, whilst Spain and Greece will rationalize their agriculture and thus reduce imports. Great Britain, according to Herr Scheuer, will remain an importer, but the time is near when England will make an agreement with Canada and Australia and grant them a preferential tariff for wheat.

With regard to the milling trade of Germany, Herr Scheuer stated they have effected a concentration of trade which is very satisfactory. Many firms have been absorbed and they have now reduced the big producers of flour to five. In this way they have reduced general expenses, they have closed mills which did not possess modern machinery and they only work those which are adapted for actual needs.

The Agricultural Situation

By GILBERT GUSLER, BEFORE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO ASS'N OF COMMERCE

An index to the improvement in the farm situation is supplied by the amount of shift in the farm population.

From 31 million persons on farms at the start of 1920, there was a drop to 27.5 million at the start of 1929, or an average annual loss of about 400,000 persons. In 1928, the net loss was only 188,000, the smallest for any year since 1920. The indications are that it was still smaller in 1929.

While the movement of population away from the farm has involved many cases of distress, and the fact that it is thinning out is a symptom of better economic conditions on the farm, the shift has a constructive phase. These people are being forced out of farming by competition and drawn into the industrial ranks where there is greater economic need for their services. The application of science and of power machinery to agriculture has so increased the producing capacity of the individual that those people were not needed. Consumptive demand for food and fibers grows only slowly, and the restoration of European agriculture since the war has taken away much of the foreign outlet. In the absence of any organized way to move these people into other occupations, economic pressure is allowed to do it, and the pain from that pressure has been the cause of much of the agricultural distress in the last several years.

One result of the decline in the farm population has been to divide total farm income up among a smaller number of persons. This has been equivalent to an increase of 12 per cent in per capita farm income in the last nine years.

Inspection Conference at Ottawa

Nils A. Olsen, C. W. Kitchen and H. J. Besley, of the U. S. D. A., and J. D. Hickerson of the Department of State, met with representatives of the Canadian Government at Ottawa recently and discussed methods employed in the inspection of U. S. grain passing through Canadian ports and Canadian grain passing through U. S. ports for export. It is expected that this preliminary exchange of views will be followed by further discussion of the subject at a future date, and that arrangements satisfactory to both Governments will be completed.

Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, welcomed delegates to the conference. Canada was represented by F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; J. S. MacDonald, Department of External Affairs, and by the Board of Grain Commissioners headed by Chairman E. B. Ramsay; A. Bowen, grain inspector for the port of Montreal; T. W. Harvey, General Manager of the Montreal Harbor Commission, and F. W. Peterson, General Superintendent of the Montreal Harbor Commission.

Russian Grain Shipments

After almost two years of inaction, Russia recently resumed shipments of grain through the Black Sea, according to a cablegram from Julian E. Gillespie, American Commercial Attache at Istanbul. During December and January these exports amounted to 324,000 tons consisting of 309,000 tons of barley of which 284,000 tons were destined for the United Kingdom.

The following paragraph is quoted from the German newspaper "Berlinger Borsen-Courier," of Jan. 25:

Saltanoff, the Director of the Exportkhleb (grain export agency) stated to a representative of the Tass Telegraph Agency that the resumption of grain exports will be one result of the measures taken to build up agriculture, which has had the result of completing the plan of grain purchases for the year inside of six months with a surplus of four million tons in comparison with the previous year.

As a consequence, not only could the provisioning of the population be increased from Jan. 1, but the laying down of a grain reserve for export was made possible, besides the grain reserve set aside by the government. The export of oats, barley and corn had been resumed several months before, and the company had already sold considerable quantities of these grains. A short time ago the export of wheat and rye was also taken up, and the increase of fall-sown acreage and the further extension of the spring-sown area to be expected gave rea-

The resumption of the exportation of grain from the Soviet Union had been favorably received by foreign consumers. The first son to count on further grain exports. contracts had been made at comparatively good prices.

Barley Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	9,591	312,207	8,311	789,450
Boston	100	158,871	....	649,280
Chicago	416,000	915,000	249,000	320,000
Cincinnati	8,000	6,400	1,600	11,200
Denver	48,000	57,600	9,600	28,800
Duluth	29,013	929,595	83,536	1,790
Ft. William	212,117	492,610	60,244	71,160
Fort Worth	46,400	29,200	14,400	6,400
Galveston	....	....	....	274,023
Houston	....	....	....	75,000
Hutchinson	36,800	24,000	....	....
Indianapolis	1,500	3,000	4,500	1,500
Kansas City	112,000	78,400	57,600	100,800
Milwaukee	831,450	792,000	297,360	398,160
Minneapolis	1,474,520	1,570,990	1,209,150	907,590
Montreal	....	71,290	....	2,575
New Orleans	....	175,067	....	345,000
New York	34,000	443,700	39,000	918,000
Omaha	68,800	49,600	83,200	41,600
Peoria	334,800	379,800	81,200	77,000
Philadelphia	2,438	328,740	....	389,644
Portland	13,750	....	....	....
St. Joseph	28,800	3,500	14,000	1,750
St. Louis	52,800	158,400	27,200	102,000
San Francisco	1,457,167	1,708,973	....	....
Sioux City	....	13,000	....	23,000
Superior	33,160	398,019	84,287	1,790
Toledo	6,000	8,400	....	5,030
Vancouver	....	....	5,154	....
Wichita	52,000	10,400	36,400	6,500

Oats Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	57,207	63,143	....	19,932
Boston	36,275	25,100	....	....
Chicago	1,334,000	2,320,000	1,617,000	1,461,000
Cincinnati	372,000	260,000	286,000	168,000
Denver	64,000	32,000	8,000	2,000
Duluth	162,769	334,136	5,504	6,564
Ft. William	111,552	648,882	365,693	748,766
Ft. Worth	156,000	126,000	124,000	28,000
Hutchinson	18,000	18,000	....	....
Indianapolis	966,000	1,256,000	958,000	972,000
Kansas City	574,000	338,000	388,000	206,000
Milwaukee	190,260	478,800	500,700	330,300
Minneapolis	994,350	1,301,330	1,360,910	1,081,860
Montreal	....	71,290	....	52,840
New Orleans	70,000	72,000	66,046	69,993
New York	142,800	464,000	30,000	60,000
Omaha	626,000	404,000	816,000	490,000
Peoria	361,400	556,000	450,000	455,400
Philadelphia	96,402	91,424	....	28,977
Portland	87,400	....	1,562	....
St. Joseph	78,000	74,000	24,000	14,000
St. Louis	1,590,600	2,248,400	1,636,800	1,867,000
San Francisco	21,600	34,100	....	....
Sioux City	....	238,000	....	213,000
Superior	16,531	27,048	32,787	35,461
Toledo	190,650	510,450	72,910	105,475
Vancouver	15,442	....	20,268	....
Wichita	48,000	79,500	46,500	37,500

Rye Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	6,140	1,091	....	....
Boston	1,225	1,100	....	....
Chicago	18,000	159,000	24,000	34,000
Cincinnati	2,800	....	8,400	1,400
Denver	1,500	....	....	1,500
Duluth	56,542	202,726	....	26,452
Ft. William	132,040	141,897	....	8,700
Ft. Worth	1,500	4,500	....	1,500
Kansas City	7,500	10,500	6,000	4,500
Milwaukee	5,600	56,700	11,680	43,800
Minneapolis	386,690	550,850	240,970	234,420
New Orleans	3,000	3,000	1,572	....
New York	9,000	142,500	....	114,000
Omaha	12,600	50,400	11,200	64,400
Peoria	1,200	....	....	1,200
Philadelphia	3,233	....	....	....
St. Louis	5,200	....	1,300	1,300
Sioux City	....	2,000	....	....
Superior	32,915	97,810	....	25,750
Toledo	2,400	12,000	3,860	7,735
Wichita	1,300	1,300	....	....

Corn Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	58,016	100,618	....	292,857
Boston	....	1,700	....	....
Chicago	7,928,000	10,868,000	2,640,000	3,329,000
Cincinnati	631,500	856,000	330,000	460,600
Denver	1,462,500	1,465,500	360,000	295,500
Duluth	20,287	125,661	....	8,539
Ft. William	2,601	4,652	3,995	7,729
Ft. Worth	1,323,000	976,500	66,000	132,000
Galveston	....	....	....	1,728,150
Hutchinson	643,500	645,000	....	....
Indianapolis	2,768,000	2,836,000	1,384,000	1,710,000
Kansas City	4,440,000	4,767,000	2,094,000	3,099,000
Milwaukee	1,830,760	1,266,840	508,410	830,185
Minneapolis	1,233,360	749,580	840,940	394,810
Montreal	....	376,810	....	52,840
New Orleans	133,000	1,385,486	24,698	1,920,362
New York	132,000	90,000	....	86,000
Omaha	2,816,800	1,639,400	2,538,200	1,239,000
Peoria	1,897,400	2,989,550	1,196,200	1,238,400
Philadelphia	49,082	310,379	....	439,405
Portland	144,000	....	....	....
St. Joseph	1,918,500	1,350,000	949,500	873,000
St. Louis	3,192,400	4,645,000	1,118,600	3,040,800
San Francisco	83,630	68,660	....	....
Sioux City	....	434,000	....	413,000
Superior	14,154	22,949	....	80
Toledo	108,750	175,000	4,240	8,850
Wichita	692,900	504,400	474,500	388,700

To Force Grain Growing.—Russia has appointed a vigilance committee, comprising a judge, a militaman and an inspector for each agricultural district. This committee is to see to it that maximum grain production is assured this year.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movements from interior points are always welcome.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 3.—Farm reserves on Mar. 1 in millions of bushels were 983 of corn, 117 of wheat, and 424 of oats, against 1,022 of corn, 151 of wheat, and 497 of oats a year ago.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 24.—A fast pace has been set by the February corn movement. St. Joseph's arrivals for the first 24 days of this month were 1129 cars of corn, compared to a total of 974 cars for the entire month during 1929. February, 1930, promises to surpass the total of 1262 cars of corn in January, 1928, although probably will not reach the market record total of 1399 cars set in December, 1927. Daily record at present stands at 160 cars on January 31, 1927, with second at 140 cars on January 4, 1926. A total of 138 cars were received February 17, 1930, and 123 cars on February 24.

Chicago, Ill., Mar. 4.—Stocks of wheat on farms March 1 in the United States were about 112 million bushels, compared with 151 million a year ago and 144 million, the average of the past ten years. The visible stocks are 28% larger than a year ago, and 166% larger than the average of the past ten years, but the stocks on farms are 26% smaller than a year ago, and 22% smaller than the average for the past ten years. Stocks in country mills and elevators are slightly above average, being about 91 million bushels compared with 78 million a year ago and 87 million, the average for the past ten years. Stocks of corn are estimated 951 million bushels against 1,022 million bushels a year ago; the disappearance of corn so far this season has been 5% smaller than in like period last year. Reports indicate very small holdings of oats, 380 million on farms against 497 million a year ago, and 477 million the average March 1 holdings of the past ten years. Stocks of rye on farms March 1 are estimated to be 5,461,000 bushels, or 13.4% of last year crop, which compares with 5,724,000 bushels (13.2%) a year ago, 7,881,000 bushels (13.5%) two years ago, and 8,252,000 bushels (15.0%) the average for the five years 1924-8.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Wheat Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1929, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	393,500	1,487,626	438,794	2,245,882
Boston	113,400	330,587	90,811	492,072
Chicago	505,000	1,971,000	1,237,000	1,054,000
Cincinnati	174,200	202,400	289,600	124,600
Denver	242,200	329,000	37,800	37,800
Duluth	3,256,995	1,941,997	955,870	970,779
Ft. William	1,832,233	2,918,433	223,545	420,832
Ft. Worth	516,000	748,000	614,400	603,200
Galveston	....	....	1,314,700	96,000
Houston	....	....	152,000	....
Hutchinson	2,711,800	3,045,000	....	....
Indianapolis	167,000	183,000	377,000	163,000
Kansas City	4,263,110	7,108,390	2,537,470	4,589,200
Milwaukee	64,680	142,560	22,500	30,000
Minneapolis	6,937,160	6,950,440	2,342,890	2,864,390
Montreal	....	574,978	....	62,562
New Orleans	323,778	31,598	217,150	168,159
New York	2,301,000	3,259,200	2,646,000	4,699,000
Omaha	2,156,800	2,806,400	1,174,000	2,199,400
Peoria	62,400	142,300	64,800	124,800
Philadelphia	45,905	1,291,067	183,965	786,952
Portland	1,899,475	....	1,688,475	....
St. Joseph	384,000	785,400	501,000	299,600
St. Louis	1,558,200	3,790,000	1,185,800	2,488,200
San Francisco	208,630	171,000	....	....
Seattle	....	....	711,082	442,929
Sioux City	....	147,000	....	20,006
Superior	920,466	1,551,567	609,676	763,343
Toledo	640,095	1,153,440	242,195	227,795
Vancouver	6,232,965	4,140,200	5,290,503	....
Wichita	874,500	1,627,500	931,500	1,375,500

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel and bran and shorts, in dollars per ton, for May delivery, at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 3	Mar. 4	Mar. 5	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	Mar. 8	Mar. 10	Mar. 11
Wheat												
Chicago	110⅜	113⅜	116⅛	115⅞	113⅛	112¾	110⅞	111⅝	111⅝	112⅛	111¾	111
Winnipeg	114	116⅞	117¼	115½	112⅛	113⅜	109	111½	110⅝	109⅜	108½	105⅝
Liverpool	117	118¾	120½	117⅞	116¾	115½	115⅜	114¾	115⅝	113¼	112½	110¾
Kansas City	102⅝	105⅜	108¼	107⅞	104⅝	104½	102½	103⅛	102⅞	103¼	102⅝	102
Minneapolis	110½	113⅝	116⅝	116¼	113	112½	109⅞	110⅜	110⅛	110⅞	109¾	107¾
Duluth, durum	97¾	100¼	102⅝	102	99	98¼	97¾	98	98	98¼	96⅜	91½
St. Louis	109⅝	112	114½	114⅞	112	111⅛	110	110⅛	109⅞	110	108½	.....
Milwaukee	110⅜	113⅜	116⅛	116	113¼	112¾	110¾	111¾	111¾	112¼	111⅞	.....
Corn												
Chicago	86	87	88¼	88⅜	87⅛	87	86⅛	85⅛	83¾	82½	80¾	81⅝
Kansas City	81½	82⅞	84⅛	84⅜	83	83	82⅜	81¾	80⅛	79½	77¼	77¾
St. Louis	86⅝	87¾	88⅞	89⅛	88	87⅞	86¾	86⅜	84⅜	83⅜	81½	.....
Milwaukee	86	87⅛	88¼	88¼	87¼	87	86⅛	85¼	84	82½	80¾	.....
Oats												
Chicago	42¾	43¾	44	44½	43⅞	44⅛	43¾	43⅝	43¾	43⅜	42½	42⅝
Winnipeg	56⅛	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	55¾	55¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅜	52⅞	51⅝	.....
Minneapolis	39½	40½	40¾	41⅜	40½	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	40½	40¼	39½	39¼
Milwaukee	42⅞	43⅝	44	44½	44	44¼	43¾	43¾	43⅞	43½	42⅝	.....
Rye												
Chicago	75	77	76⅜	76	73¼	72	71⅛	70⅛	69	67¾	64½	62¼
Winnipeg	71⅞	72⅞	72¼	72¼	69¾	69⅝	67	65¾	64½	63¾	60¼	56¼
Minneapolis	72	73¼	74	74¾	71¾	70½	69½	68½	67½	66⅝	64	.....
Duluth	72	73	73¾	73¾	70⅞	70	69	67⅝	67	65⅜	62¼	.....
Barley												
Minneapolis	56	56⅞	57½	57⅝	56⅞	56⅞	56	56	55⅜	55	54⅜	53⅝
Winnipeg	52½	53¾	54⅜	53½	52¼	52⅝	51⅝	51¾	51⅜	51	50	48¾
Bran												
St. Louis, bid	21.75	21.75	22.00	22.75	22.25	21.75	21.75	22.00	21.75	21.25	21.75	.....
Gray Shorts												
St. Louis, bid	25.00	25.15	25.50	25.90	25.60	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.25	25.10	.....

Consolidation of Grain Firms at Assumption, Ill.

Some sections of the corn belt are suffering from surplus of elevators at country stations. Elevators that once met a pressing need are no longer kept busy because the production of surplus grains has fallen to a lower level than will support them. This has brought about cut-throat competition and heavy losses among operators of country elevators.

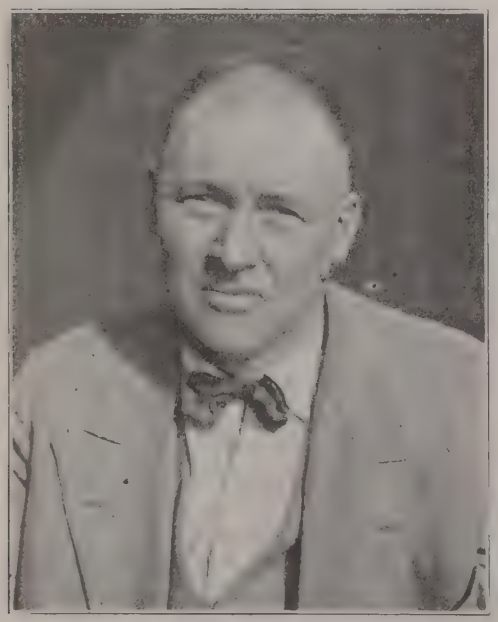
Competition, carried to excess, often defeats its own ends. Obviously the thing to do in such cases is to eliminate some of the competition. Almost without exception consolidation has resulted in financially stronger institutions, able to serve the community better than otherwise would be possible.

For the past three years the territory around Assumption, Ill., has suffered from immature corn crops. Both quality and yields were low, and the last crop was probably worse than its predecessors. In self-defense, the operators of the three elevators at Assumption formed the Assumption Elevator Co., to operate the elevators of the Assumption Grain Co., the Farmers Grain Co., and the Lacharite Grain Co. The new organization was incorporated and began the operation of the three elevators under a five-year lease on Oct. 1, 1929. Owners of the elevators became stockholders in the new company, of which C. C. Corzine is president; H. B. Lacharite, vice-president; and L. A. Tripp, secretary-treasurer and manager. Guy O. Corzine is assistant manager, and he, with E. W. Hight and the officers, make up the body of directors.

C. C. Corzine and E. W. Hight are inactive in the operation of the plants, devoting their time to other business activities in which they are interested.

The head office is at the north plant, formerly the Lacharite Grain Co. plant, where L. A. Tripp and Guy O. Corzine are in charge. The middle plant is closed, except when soy beans are moving. H. B. Lacharite is in charge at the south plant, formerly run by the Assumption Grain Co.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: The north house is a 50,000-bushel studded structure, covered with asbestos. It has three dumps and three legs, with ear corn drags from the dumps. Machinery includes a Western sheller and a Western cleaner. A steam engine furnishes power. Inbound weighing is done over a 10-ton truck scale and outbound weighing is through an 8-bushel Fairbanks automatic scale.



H. B. Lacharite, Assumption, Ill., Vice-Pres. Assumption Elevator Co.

L. A. Tripp, Assumption, Ill., Mgr. Assumption Elevator Co.

The middle house, known as the soy bean elevator, is a 30,000-bushel cribbed structure. It has two dumps, one of which is divided into two compartments, and three legs. Machinery includes a Western cleaner and a Western sheller. A 15 hp. Fairbanks-Morse motor runs the three legs and the cleaner. A 25 hp. G. E. motor runs the sheller. Wagon receipts are weighed on a 5-ton receiving scale; outbound weighing is through a Richardson 4-bushel automatic scale. This elevator is kept closed except during the soy bean season, unless receipts are so heavy as to demand that it be opened.

The south plant is a 30,000-bushel cribbed structure with two dumps and three legs, a Western sheller and a Western cleaner. A 15 hp. Fairbanks-Morse motor runs the legs and the cleaner. A steam engine runs the sheller, and can be used to run the entire plant. The receiving scales have capacity for six tons; outbound weighing is through a Fairbanks hopper scale.

Interviews with the principals in the consolidation show several factors worked to bring about the combining of interests. Weather conditions have cut down the quality and yield of the corn crop. This is further decreased by the run down condition of the farms, a natural condition where between 70 per cent and 75 per cent of the rural population is made up of tenant farmers, with no interest in the land other than what it will raise for them from year to year. Hard roads have made it possible for farmers to use trucks and to sell their grain at greater distances, thus taking advantage of competition of elevators in nearby towns. All of these led to the necessity for cutting expenses, and reducing the overhead.

With all of the station's grain going to one concern, it will be much easier to do business according to modern methods and the savings effected through the closing of one plant will constitute a living profit.

Closer attention to each department by one of the partners will insure a specialization which will insure better service for the community in each line handled.

Condition of Grain Laden Cars at Superior, Wis.

H. A. Juneau, weighmaster of the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission at Superior, Wis., reports that during 1929 out of a total of 51,284 cars received 1,161 had patches new nailed or cleated; 1,920 had side, end, bottom or corner leaks; 1,984 had grain door leaks; 251 had no side door seal; 187 had no end door seal; 141 had leaks stuffed with rags, paper or waste; 124 had depression on grain line; 93 had seals broken; 92 had side door open; 58 had hasp broken; and 55 had seals improperly applied.

Claims were filed on 2,619 cars, for a total shortage of 64,873 bus. Of these cars 2,492 were in apparent good condition, 86 were leaking and 41 patched.

Shipper's weight cards were found in 2,304 cars, of which 31 weighed out even, 1,663 short and 610 over. The total pounds over was 496,204 and the total under was 930,154, from country houses.

On cars received from Minneapolis elevators the average shortage was 172 pounds on good order cars and 264 lbs. on leaking and patched cars. As might be expected the record on cars received from other Duluth elevators was better, averaging 142 pounds short on good order cars and 237 pounds on leaking and patched cars.

In cross town movement 292 cars were handled, of which 14 were even, 3 were over and 286 had a shortage.

TESTING SEED corn for farmer patrons will insure a large surplus for the elevator operator to handle.

Compulsory pooling by law was favored in a vote recently by the Saskatchewan section of the United Farmers of Canada. Under the proposed law one-fifth of the producers of any commodity could call for a referendum, and if two-thirds of the vote were favorable a pool would be enforced in that commodity. If pooling is such an excellent thing for the producer, why the necessity of forcing him to join?

Guy O. Corzine, Assumption, Ill., Asst. Mgr. Assumption Elevator Co.

Consolidations Among Illinois Elevators

Consolidation, the answer to the over-built condition among grain elevators in Illinois, has found favor among a number of the dealers in the state. Regardless of the activities of the Farm Board, which were supposed to strike fear to the heart of the individual stock company engaged in handling grain, a number of mergers of elevator properties and out-right purchase of competing properties have taken place.

Without going back too far, reference may be made to the situation at Kenney, Ill., where the Kenney Elevator Co. operated elevators at Kenney and at Jenkins Station nearby. In the same town were Lukenbill & McBride, who had an elevator at Kenney and at Midland City. These two companies merged under the name of Kenney Elevator Co., so that all four elevators would be under one management.

A story appears in this number regarding the merger of elevator interests at Assumption, Ill., where a new company, known as Assumption Elevator Co., was formed to leave the elevators of the Assumption Grain Co., the Farmers' Grain Co., and the Lacharite Grain Co. for a period of five years. A number of outright purchases of competing interests for the purpose of correcting cutthroat competition to a degree whereby one company could continue to exist on the available grain brought to market, were also consummated during the latter half of 1929. A list of these, as reported in the Illinois news columns of Grain Dealers Journal, includes:

Buckingham, where the Quaker Oats Co., a line company, bought the elevator of the La Salle Cash Grain Co.

Steward, where the Steward Grain & Lumber Co. bought the properties of the Nelson Grain Co.

Annawan, Mineral and Atkinson, where the Federal Grain Co., a line house, bought the farmers' elevators.

The South Plant—Assumption Elevator Co., Assumption, Ill.—The Soybean Elevator

The North Elevator of the Assumption Elevator Co., Assumption, Ill.
(See facing page)

West Union, where M. H. Matteson bought out the elevator interests of the B. F. Poorman Estate.

The list is continued in reports reaching the office of the Grain Dealers Journal since Jan. 1st. The January 26 number carried a detailed story on the consolidation at Tuscola, where the Douglas County Grain Co. was formed to take over the four elevators of the Collins Grain Co. and the two belonging to the Tuscola Grain Co. All six of these elevators are now under one management and handsome savings are being effected through the economies possible under such arrangement. Flexibility of the working conditions is assured and the company is able to give the farmers better service at lower cost than was before possible.

A number of outright purchases were recorded about the same time. Among them are:

Ottawa, where the Wallace Grain & Supply Co., a stock organization, bought the elevator of Henry J. Ruckrigel.

Warrensburg, where the elevators of Beall Grain Co. and E. W. Jokisch Co. were purchased by the LeGrand Grain Co. of Decatur. Three elevators were in this consolidation. All of them now operate under the name of Warrensburg Grain Co.

Woodland, where the Woodland Co-operative Elevator Co. bought the competing property of C. O. Cavitt.

Elder Siding, where John Kinsella failed and the elevator was taken over by the loaning bank. This is now in operation, under lease to the Farmers' Co-operative Grain Co. of Colfax, which was already operating two elevators.

In every one of the cases two or more elevators were placed under a single management. The effect has given evidence of being wholesome for the trade. The unnecessary elevators must be absorbed in some way.

Some question is raised at times about the advisability of consolidating the elevators at one station under the same management. The elimination of cutthroat competition among dealers does not necessarily mean the elimination of competition, for competition remains through the prices offered at competing stations. Furthermore it is manifest that if the consolidated elevators do not give the farmers a fair price for their grain it will not be long before they will have plenty of competition again right at their own station. A scooper is always ready to hop in and do business where he can see a profit.

Undoubtedly there have been a number of other consolidations in Illinois, as there have been and continue to be in other grain surplus states. The movement toward consolidations has its merits, and these are bound to be recognized in answer to the natural law, that it is better for one strong company to live in a healthy state, than for two to starve their way deeper and deeper into debt until both die from lack of sufficient business to meet their overhead expenses.

Colorado's Wheat Acreage

In just one county in southern Colorado, it is reported that 200,000 acres of virgin land were planted to wheat in 1929, and it is said that there are more than a million and a half acres in this same section that have never seen a plow, but which will be planted to wheat within the next few years.

This land may be purchased at from ten to forty dollars an acre, and under modern methods of production, one or two crops will pay for both land and machinery. Urging acreage reduction, under such circumstances would be scorned. Attempting to force it would doubtless be answered with bullets.

Side and End Views of New Concrete Elevator and Working House of the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich.

[See facing page.]

Concrete Elevator for Cereal Plant

Battle Creek, Mich., long has been famed for its health foods, one of the best known of its products being "Postum," a roasted wheat substitute for coffee. The business has grown and besides the postum cereal a number of other grain products are turned out, including 2,800 barrels of corn goods daily.

To handle the increasing volume of raw material the Postum Co., now a part of General Foods, Inc., has erected a reinforced concrete elevator of 205,000 bus. capacity, consisting of work house, track shed and storage annex.

The Work House is 52 ft. wide at the basement and first story, and 17 ft. 8 ins. wide above, its length being 28 ft., and height 120 ft. 8 ins. The 2 legs of 4,000 bus. per hour capacity are cross spouted top and bottom and are driven by means of two 15-h. p. motors thru a silent and roller chain drive. Both legs are provided with dial indicators located on the first floor so that distributing of grain may be controlled from the first floor without having to go to the top of the elevator. These legs are arranged so as to spout into the four 3,000-bu. garners or to the nearby bins or into the storage conveyor for distribution to the various bins in the storage. Under the four garners there is provided a multiple valve mechanism so that the grain may be dropped into the scale, by-passed to the cleaner, car spout or legs.

A 2,500-bu. Fairbanks hopper scale is provided between the garner and the cleaner floor so that grain may be weighed and cleaned immediately after it is received or by-passed and re-elevated into the storage.

Farmers' grain that has been unloaded in the mill is spouted from the top floor of that building into a 2,000-bu. bin in the first story of the new elevator.

On the first floor is a No. 15 Invincible Double Receiving Separator driven by means of a 15-h. p. motor thru a belt drive. As the grain is cleaned it is discharged into a hopper which will reach either leg. The screenings are arranged so as to discharge into a hopper in the basement where they may be spouted to the leg and elevated to the screenings bin for storage.

A Dust Collecting system collects dust from various parts of the building, with suctions on the receiving hopper conveyors and a suction of the discharge of the cleaner cyclone. The fan and traps for the dust collecting system are located on the top floor of the elevator, with the cyclone located over the dust bin, which has a capacity of 3,000 bus. The fan is driven by means of a 20-h. p. direct connected motor and the installation was furnished and installed by the Cyclone Blow Pipe Co. Spouting arrangement for the sacking of dust on the first floor is provided for with an auxiliary spout so arranged that the dust may be loaded into wagons on the street if desired.

A steel stairway extends from the basement to the top of the elevator. A service elevator extends from the first floor with landings on the scale floor and top floor and walkway bridge connections to top floor of the mill building. The elevator is driven by a 5-h. p. motor thru a silent chain drive.

Office and toilet room fixtures are also provided on the first floor.

The Storage consists of 15 circular tanks 14 ft. in diameter by 114 ft. high. These tanks are arranged in five rows long by three rows wide, separated so as to make the capacity of the interstice bins the same as the main tanks. This so that all the bins will be of the same capacity in case it is desired or found necessary to turn the grain.

On top of the tanks is a reinforced concrete cupola of daylight construction with a

14-inch screw conveyor mounted under the ceiling with a series of turnheads reaching the floor level for the spouting of grain to the various bins and interstices.

In the basement of the storage are two 14-inch screw conveyors so arranged that the center row of bins reaches two conveyors. All of the storage conveyors are driven by means of 15-h. p. motors thru a silent chain drive.

The bottoms of the bins are made of steel and concrete arranged with a manhole in the bottom for inspection and cleaning out.

The two shipping conveyors are arranged so as to discharge grain to either of the work-house legs or to a 10-inch screw conveyor which runs from the workhouse thru the tunnel and discharges to the wheat leg in the mill. The tunnel conveyor is driven by means of a 5-h. p. motor thru a silent chain drive.

All of the tanks and interstices are provided with a Zeleny Thermometer recording device with the instrument located in a separate tile enclosed room on the bin floor.

The Trackshed is provided with one pair of extra heavy Clark grain shovels driven by means of a 10-h. p. motor thru a silent and roller chain drive. A special receiving hopper is designed which is pivoted and swings out under the car to prevent grain from spilling on the track floor while cars are being unloaded and disappears under the car shovel platform by means of a ratchet lever winding device. The hopper is self-cleaning with a double outlet so as to reach either of the legs in the workhouse.

The transmission machinery was furnished by the Weller Mfg. Co.; the spouting and leg casing by the Weller Metal Products Co., and Sprout, Waldron & Co.; scales by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.: the separator by the S. Howes Co., and the temperature recording system by the Zeleny Thermometer Co.

The plant was designed and erected by the Jas. Stewart Corporation.

Authorization to export 5,000,000 quintals of wheat has been asked of the government by the agricultural commission of the French Senate, with a bounty for the export. A quintal is 220.4622 lbs. Evidently France is not in the market for any of the North American surplus. Where will the Federal Farm Board dispose of the wheat it is buying at the top of the market?

Advantages of Installing Anti-Friction Bearings

"When I had my new elevator built last spring, I decided to install anti-friction bearings and give them a trial. We have nine of them installed, two on the head shaft, two on the jack shaft, and five on the main shaft and every one runs so smoothly that the shafts they carry *can readily be turned by hand.*" That is the statement of an Oklahoma grain man who believes in eliminating waste.

From a letter written by a Kansas elevator owner we quote the following: "When making our annual repairs last spring we threw out all the old plain bearings and replaced them with anti-friction bearings. Last year, with plain bearings, our power bill in the busy month was $58 for handling only 65,000 bushels of wheat. This year it was only $63 and we handled over 150,000 bushels, more than twice as much. We estimate a power saving of more than 50 per cent."

Such statements speak for themselves, and considering that they are but two of several hundred similar reports and letters received from elevator men who have installed anti-friction bearings it is not to be wondered at that the application of such bearings to grain elevators is growing by leaps and bounds. Few new elevators are being equipped with plain bearings and numerous old elevators are replacing plain bearings with those of the anti-friction type. We have but to point to the improvement news items of the various trade journals for evdience to support this statement.

Volumes have been written on the advantages of ball and roller bearings over the plain babbitted bearing. Little can be added to what has already been written, but it may be well again to emphasize some of the major considerations.

SAVINGS IN POWER is probably the most important consideration attached to the installation of anti-friction bearings. When we stop to think of the fundamental differences between sliding friction, such as we have with plain bearings, and rolling friction, involved in the operation of ball or roller bearings, the reason for a marked saving in power is obvious. It is as one noted milling engineer has said, "Why try to run your shafting with the brakes dragging?" Plain bearings are like brakes on shafting and the power which they consume shows up in the power bill at the end of the month in exactly the same manner as that which actually does necessary work. Reports on the savings in power vary as to amount but the minimum is never less than 15% and in some cases runs from 25% upwards.

Just for his own information it would be well for every elevator owner to calculate the amount of money he is paying out for power which is being wasted through the use of plain bearings. The result would in every case be surprising indeed. It should also be carried in mind that in purchasing a motor or engine one must not only select one which will operate the machines which it is intended to drive, but which will also carry the friction load represented in the bearings. Where plain bearings are used this friction load is at least twice that when anti-friction bearings are used. Thus it is possible to save considerable in the size of power unit required whether it be a motor or engine.

THE MAINTENANCE COST including the cost of oils and greases, the cost of labor, the expense of rebabbitting, and other items necessary to the proper care of plain bearings is usually a very sizeable item. With anti-friction bearings the elevator man is not required to walk around the house with an oil can in his hand continuously, for anti-friction bearings require greasing not more than three times per year. Think of what this means in the way of cutting down expense. Actual figures from tests which have been made show that following the replacement of plain bearings with ball or roller bearings, a reduction of 80% in the expense for lubricants and 85% in lubrication labor expense was accomplished. Other maintenance items such as inspection and repairs have been almost entirely eliminated. These items may not appeal to some as being of great importance but the elimination of long climbs to the dusty cupola on a hot summer day for the purpose of oiling or inspecting bearings should have a forceful appeal to elevator operators.

THE FIRE HAZARD of plain bearings is so well appreciated that it is needless to dwell on that point to any great length. Every year the insurance companies are called upon to pay thousands of dollars for fire losses caused by the criminal plain bearing. It should be kept in mind that in paying these losses the insurance companies are acting simply as collection and distributing agencies. The losses are actually paid by elevator owners through the premiums they pay. The loss of property is only a small part of the consideration.

What would the loss of your elevator mean to you if it was destroyed in the midst of a busy grain season? Would it not mean that the business would go to your competitor and that your profits for that grain season would be lost? In short, a good going elevator cannot afford a fire even if adequate fire insurance is carried. The replacement of plain bearings with anti-friction bearings is a long step toward reducing the fire hazard in elevators and the progressive owners who do so should be classed as fire preventionists of the first order.

ANTI-FRICTION BEARINGS pay for themselves. This statement is not a wild guess but is supported by the dozens of enthusiastic letters received from elevator owners who have installed them. As a matter of fact, it can be shown that anti-friction bearings produce a dividend of 66% on the investment necessary to their installation. This includes reduction in power bills, reduction in lubrication expense, and similar items. To receive such a return every year and in addition secure an easy running, efficient, and safe power transmission system is a matter no elevator owner can afford to overlook. We know of a number of elevators in which the owners, not desiring to replace all of their plain bearings, replaced one or two sets to give anti-friction bearings a trial. In practically every case after a short time all of the

Screw Conveyors and Spouts in Cupola Over Bins, in New Elevator of General Foods, Inc., at Battle Creek, Mich.
[See facing page.]

plain bearings were thrown out and either ball or roller bearings installed. Let us suggest that you make this trial in your elevator.

"We used a 10 h.p. motor, but since the installation of ———— anti-friction bearings have reduced the motor to 5 h.p." So says an elevator man who is now a firm believer in anti-friction bearings as being the ideal type of bearing for elevators.

Another writes: "The old head shaft bearings were plain oiling and required a large amount of power, but with the new ball bearings we can turn same with one hand. We are more than pleased with the results obtained."

We could quote numerous other letters written in about the same tone, but all of them can be summed up in a statement to the effect that they are more than satisfied and would never consider going back to the wasteful plain bearing.

CONCLUDING let us summarize just what the installation of anti-friction bearings will do for you.

Anti-Friction Bearings will

1. Reduce your power bill at least 15% and often more.
2. Reduce size of power unit required with present machines.
3. Permit installation of additional machines with same power unit.
4. Relieve overload on present power unit.
5. Permit easy starting. Pulling on belts not necessary.
6. Eliminate binding of shafts through use of self-aligning bearings.
7. Increase life of belts through reduction in slippage and through elimination of dripping oil on belts.
8. Permit use of smaller shafting and belts because of reduction in the friction load.
9. Reduce expense for lubricants by 80%.
10. Reduce lubrication labor expense in some cases as much as 85%.
11. Practically eliminate maintenance expense. No inspection or rebabbitting.
12. Eliminate fire hazard. No hot boxes or spontaneous combustion in mixture of dust and excess oil.
13. Reduce accident hazard. Need renewal of lubricant not more than four times per year and this can be done when machinery is shut down.
14. Produce for you a return of 66% per year on your investment.

Any of the manufacturers of anti-friction bearings will be glad to visit your plant and quote you on either a complete or partial installation. Make the change while your annual repairs and overhauling is done. You will then join the host of elevator owners who are saying, "More than satisfied."—C. W. Gustafson, Chief Engineer, Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.

Based on the records of the second Panhandle (Okla.) Agricultural College egg laying contest, O. S. Willham, of the Panhandle Station, has figured the feed cost of producing eggs in that section of the country as 11.28 cents per dozen.

According to a careful survey by Stone & Webster, the great electrical engineers, three-quarters of all the power in industry in the U. S. A. is now electrical and electricity is still forging ahead. Its economy, convenience and adaptability to every power need of the grain elevator has displaced nearly every other form.

The function of the price is so to regulate the supply that it will approximate the demand. Unless the Federal Farm Bureau appreciates this and appreciates that the grain trade has been performing a marvelously legitimate function of moving that supply into consumption, then chaos must continue, and, barring a destructive Mother Nature, the minimum price pegged is very apt to be a maximum price.—Mark Pickell.

A Century of Scale Development

It may well be said that American business achieves its profit by eliminating losses large and small. Hurrying workers in laundries, creameries, packing houses, textile plants, food plants and hundreds of others no longer make those slight "over-weighs" that mount to tremendous losses when repeated by the thousands. Industry has been given quick reading dial scales which eliminate errors—dials which make it easy for the speeding operator to weigh correctly. It was realized long ago that an accurate scale does not secure accurate weighing unless the chance for human error is eliminated to the furthest extent that modern science and ingenuity can devise.

Scales of today are made in special designs to fit the particular requirements of every industry. Manufacturing methods of today are concerned chiefly with mass production with precision and the elimination of all waste both of time and materials. In practically every phase of the production schedule from raw material to finished product the question of accurate weight plays an important part. From the multitude of special weighing machines used in every industry, from meat packing to aircraft manufacture, today to the steelyard of ancient times is a far cry. From the earliest days there was no improvement until the dawn of the machine era when in 1830 Thaddeus Fairbanks invented the platform scale from which all modern scales are direct descendants.

With the present wide application in all industries the early history of scale development is interesting in that it shows what may come out of small beginnings.

It was in 1815 that Major Jos. Fairbanks moved from Brimfield, Mass., to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and set up a grist mill and saw mill on the banks of a little creek that ran through this old Vermont town. His sons, Erastus and Thaddeus had even broader visions and established a wheelwright and foundry business and then developed into manufacturing saws, pitchforks, cast iron plows and stoves; in about the year 1830 the "hemp craze" as it was called, struck Vermont and the farmers expected to make substantial fortunes in raising hemp instead of corn. Contracts for making hemp dressing machines were awarded to the Fairbanks Brothers. The question now arose—How was the hemp to be weighed? The old steelyard was of little use for this service and so Thaddeus conceived the idea of constructing a huge steelyard beam suspended from a high frame with chains to grapple the axle of the cart. An approximate weight was thereby obtained by a slow and laborious process.

Thaddeus studied the problem and finally conceived the idea of supporting the platform upon a A shaped lever with the tip of the lever connected to the steelyard by a rod. Though not suspected by Thaddeus at the time, he had revolutionized all weighing methods and at that moment the steelyard of old Rome took its departure.

From this small beginning the platform scale in all of its ramifications was developed until today the same principle is in use whether in a health scale, a laundry scale or the ponderous ones used for weighing the largest railway locomotives.

A NEW SPIRIT of industry was being born in the early part of the nineteenth century and Thaddeus Fairbanks had caught that spirit. Typically American and with all the ingenuity that is traditionally associated with the New England Yankee, he set out on an undertakng that has carried his name and the idea for which it stands into the remotest corners of the earth.

One of his first designs was a farm scale consisting simply of some castings with the pivots properly set, a beam and a set of weights. The builder would take these parts with him to where the scale was to be set up; there on the job he would cut some timbers about 12 feet long and by fastening these castings to them, set up a complete scale. He would go out into the country and cut down a tree, preferring a cherry if he could find one, square the timbers with an adze; then taking the castings from his saddle bags, he would make a lever. As there was very little shrinkage lengthwise of the wood, a very serviceable scale was soon made.

These original designs of Thaddeus Fairbanks have had the greatest influence upon all scale building in the world ever since the first patent was granted. Consider the construction of the familiar portable platform scale which can be seen today in every store and factory. All scales of every make are built along the same general lines and no changes in general appearance have been made in a hundred years. It is a wonderful tribute to the St. Johnsbury inventor that an absolutely new design, made a hundred years ago, should continue unchanged through all these years.

The same is true of the "straight lever" railroad track scale, almost a century old. With one exception, all such scales today have been copied from the general arrangement of this scale. Naturally they have been strengthened and improved to keep pace with modern traffic conditions, but the principle remains the same.

THE UNITED STATES PATENT for the railroad track scale was granted Thaddeus Fairbanks, Jan. 13, 1857, he being the first to introduce these scales into the United States. Track scales have been continuously manufactured at the St. Johnsbury plant for nearly 75 years and the leading railroads in the United States, as well as in many foreign countries, have adopted them as standard. They are so accurately adjusted that a scale loaded with 150 tons will readily indicate an addition of 10 pounds on the platform.

Brought out in 1900, the type registering beams were an advanced mechanical product that met with a ready sale and are still extensively used in elevators, rolling mills, refineries, steel plants, railroads, etc. The beam is of the usual pattern, but in addition to this, the under edge of the beam is provided with a series of type figures corresponding with the weight in graduations. The poise is provided with an internal mechanism so that when the load has been balanced upon the scale by the usual process, a ticket is inserted in the slot of the poise and by means of the handle an impression is made, giving the weight of the load.

A track scale with a mechanical hump

Fairbanks First Weighbridge that Revolutionized Weighing.

installed in 1911 embodies more new features in its design than in any constructed in recent years. The unique features were the suspension bearing supporting the platform, the mechanical relieving gear which eliminates the dead rail and the mechanical hump which provided for proper movement of the cars over the scale, practically eliminating the necessity of applying the brakes to the cars while on the scale.

In 1913-14 the plate fulcrum principle in scale construction was applied to railway track scales. This idea had been developed in 1875 and was then patented for use on large capacity scales; it was first used by the inventor, A. H. Emery, in that year on steel testing machines built for the Bureau of Standards. The principle was given considerable study by Fairbanks engineers with the result that it was finally adopted for track scale installations.

THE AUTO TRUCK SCALE: With the advent of the automobile truck which slowly but quite assuredly began to displace the horse-drawn wagon and truck, the old type wagon platform scale became inadequate and there was introduced a sturdier weighing machine known as the type S auto truck scale which found ready acceptance.

Self-indicating or dial machines have been the most recent development in scale making and the St. Johnsbury factory now makes them in capacities from 50 to 40,000 pounds. Leonardo de Vinci, who lived in the fifteenth century, is credited with inventing these scales, drawings of them in his note books having been preserved. The pendulum mechanism has proven much more accurate and serviceable than the springs that were once used, while the double pendulum gives the most accurate results. Dial scales and automatic weighing eliminate to a great extent the human element and it may be safely predicted that there will be a great extension of this method of weighing.

The world's largest scale was built recently at the St. Johnsbury factory and is located at the plant of the Hamilton Furnace Co. at Hamilton, O. The Hamilton foundry had installed a movable mixer built on railroad trucks and the Fairbanks scale weighs the entire load, the car and its contents. The loaded mixer weighs a million pounds, six times the weight of a loaded coal car. The new scale is an exact duplicate of other scales, except for its large proportions, being a regular Fairbanks two section railroad track scale. Though simple in construction, its accuracy is guaranteed to within 20 pounds, 0.002 per cent of full scale. A man stepping on the scale would find his weight registered on the beams amazingly close to accuracy.

As America's industries have become specialized so, too, have scales been designed to meet the particular needs of each industry. The in-built accuracy of the modern scale must be matched with an in-built ability to retain that accuracy under special conditions of operation. Scales are now built in an almost endless variety to meet these present day requirements of speed and sustaind accuracy.

One of the prominent Chicago grain statisticians estimates the amount of Canada's wheat on March 1 to have been 288,000,000 bus., against 305,000,000 on the same date last year.

The International Institute of Ag., at Rome says: "Although no accurate statistics are possessed for this year, of the quantity of the U. S. S. R. wheat crop, it may be considered that the possible exports of this origin cannot reach such an amount as to influence the relation between world supplies and requirements.

The world's wheat acreage, exclusive of Russia, has increased 19,000,000 during the past six years, according to figures by Broomhall, and the average yield has increased one bu., per acre. Total production, exclusive of Russia is now around five and a half billion bushels.

France's winter wheat acreage last fall is estimated at 12,608,000 and that of rye, 1,910,000. Wheat acreage is one-half of one per cent below the 1928 estimate and rye 2.8 per cent below.

A Battery of Huge Grain Hopper Scales in a Modern Elevator.
(See facing page.)

Losses from Weeds Colossal

W. L. S. Broadcast by G. O. Smith, Sec'y Farm Seed Assn.

We talk and read and write much about the fundamental things underlying successful farming operations. We study and we experiment, and then we make known the results we obtain in our attempt to better ourselves on the farm. The soils — their physical and chemical properties, their proper preparation, their most efficient cultivation are being continually presented to us. We are told and we are shown the value of fertilization in our particular farming plans. We know how to prepare our fields and our seed beds for planting; we do cultivate; we do apply our knowledge of fertilization in our attempts to produce a large crop of high quality. No man today deliberately can produce low quality and expect to meet the competition of high quality products.

GOOD SEEDS FUNDAMENTAL.—But in all this development of better soil, cultivation and fertilization operations, with our rotation and diversification efforts toward the goal of happy success, how far have we gone toward developing a conscious demand for the most important of all our raw materials—the seed we plant? How many of us think of seed as the very heart of the whole operation? We can till our land so as to overcome many physical ailments, we can and do use fertilizers to supply foods which our crops need, we can adopt our crops to soil and climatic conditions, but we cannot attain the goal of real success unless we recognize the value of the seed which we sow.

From the beginning of time itself we find man's eyes directed toward the selection and use of good seed. And this has been handed down to us through the Ages. Are we looking only for the best, or do we "take a chance" on something because we think it will be "just as good" as the best? Are we overlooking the dollars and cents returns from our crops and emphasizing the false saving made in buying the most important of our raw materials merely because it is cheaper in price?

SOME STAGGERING FIGURES.—Every year, in this wonderful country of ours, we suffer a loss which is astounding. Every harvest brings with it an actual dollars and cents loss to our farm folks. This loss, for lack of a better expression, I term "weed loss," and we are overwhelmed when we learn that it reaches the stupendous figure of three billion dollars each year. Not just one year, or a wet year, or a dry year, a short or a long year,—but every year the actual money loss due to weeds on our land, in our crops and among our seed stock amounts to three billion dollars. It is practically equal to the combined estimated losses resulting from animal diseases, plant diseases and insect pests. It means $25.00 per year for each man, woman and child in our land.

A DEFINITE MENACE.—This year we are facing in some sections of the country, a very definite menace. In Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Kentucky particularly, we find tons of clover seed ready to be put into the ground and much of it so filled with dodder and buckhorn that it will be hard to find anything but the weed by the time the crop is made. The past season was ideal for clover production; it was similarly ideal for dodder and buckhorn. Prices for clover seed last Fall were lower than usual. The result—those tons of dirty dodder and beastly buckhorn clover seed on hand.

Many farmers have some of this crop ready to plant. Many do not know they are

(Continued on Page 333)

H. H. Miller, Bloomington, Ill.,
Gen'l Mgr. of Funk Bros. Seed Co.

Concrete Elevator of Funk Bros. at Bloomington

Destruction of the old elevator of Funk Bros. Seed Co. at Bloomington, Ill., by fire, convinced its owners of the importance of fireproof construction. When the plant was rebuilt concrete and steel construction was used. The only wood in the new structure is in the manlift and the manlift guides.

The new elevator has storage capacity for 150,000 bus. in its head-house and four tanks. Half of this capacity is in the 14 bins of the head-house which have individual capacities ranging from 2,000 bus. to 12,000 bus.; the remainder is in the four large tanks and three interstice bins.

One of the bins on the side of the head-house adjacent to the drier, has a false bottom 36 ft. above the work floor. This serves as a garner bin to serve the drier.

Outside dimensions of the head-house are 36x36 ft. and 111 ft., 6 ins. high. The tanks are 17½ ft. in diameter and 64 ft. high.

HANDLING EQUIPMENT: On the side of the head-house away from the track is a driveway for trucks and wagons. This has a Kewanee steel pit and steel grate and a Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift for dumping loads.

Elevating is done by two legs, one on each side of the house. Each leg consists of a 48 in. head pulley with 16 in. face, a 15 in., 5-ply, 32 oz. belt and 14x7 in. Minneapolis V buckets set on 10½ in. centers. The head pulleys run at a speed of 40 r.p.m. Power is supplied by individual 20 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse inclosed motors, through herringbone speed reducers and roller chain drives. The legs are incased in steel.

On the track side of the house is a grate covered pit for unloading inbound cars. For this purpose a Clark-Beatty automatic power shovel, driven by a 5 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse motor is used.

Delivery of grain or soybeans to the tanks and interstice bins is through a 16 in. screw conveyor at the top, driven by a 15 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse inclosed motor. This was made extra large to insure sufficient capacity should more tanks be added to the storage facilities later. Tanks and interstice bins are emptied by two 12 in. screw conveyors in the basement. Both of these are driven by one 20 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse motor.

All spouting to bins is metal. Three means of passage for soybeans to the soybean compress in the mill and warehouse a few feet away are provided. One of these is by a long direct spout to the warehouse, one through the drier and one direct to a screw conveyor without passing through the drier.

Weighing of incoming and outgoing cars is done through a 2,000 bu. Fairbanks hopper scale. Garner bins are provided below the scale. An official licensed weigher does the weighing.

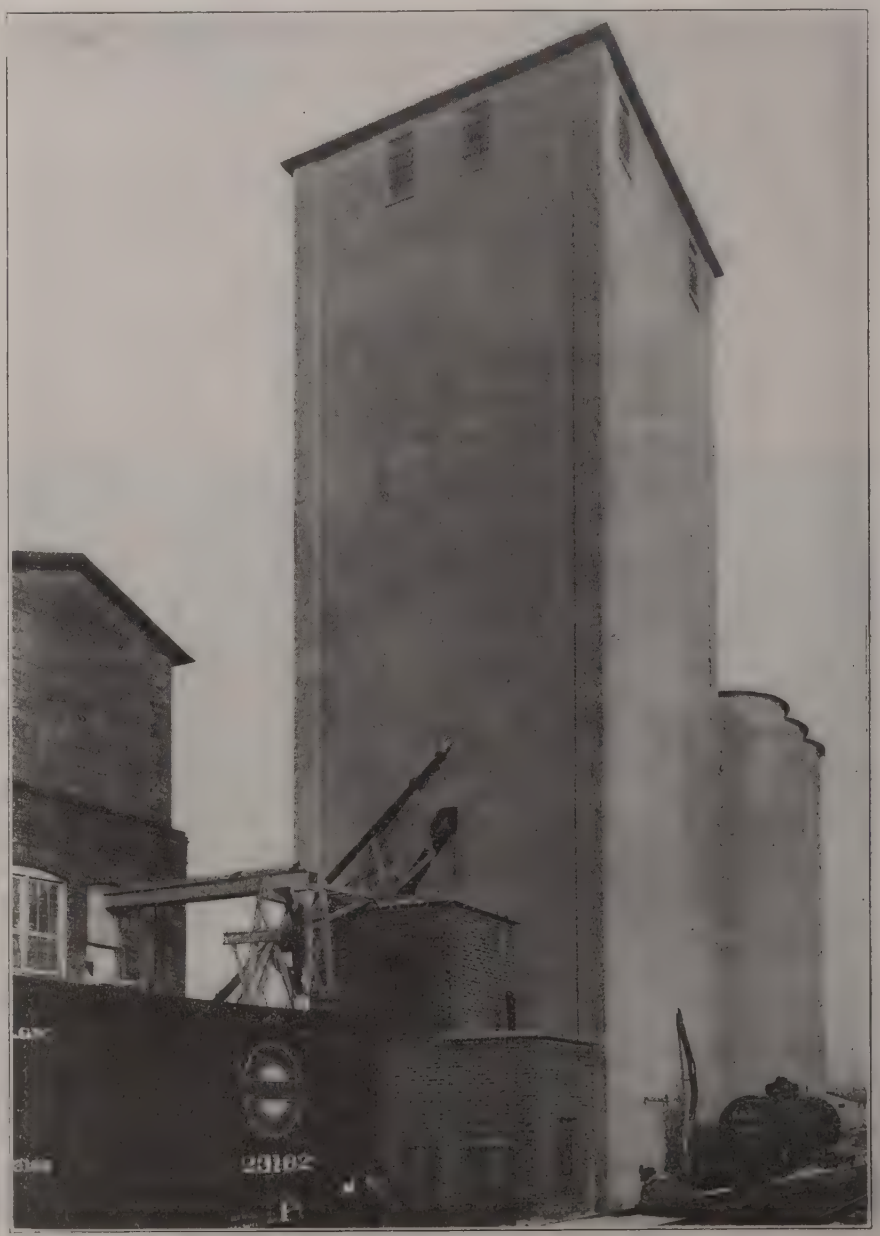
MACHINERY: A 1,000 bu. per hour cleaner and scalper, run by a 5 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse inclosed motor, operates on the working floor. It is planned to replace this machine with another at a later date.

DRIER: Drying is done with a Randolph direct heat drier. This is adjacent the west side of the head-house, between the head-house and the mill building. It has capacity for about 100 bus. per hour, depending upon the amount of moisture to be removed from the soybeans or grain being dried. The customary grate with coal heat for the boiler has been replaced with a Williams oilomatic burner, which keeps an even tempered blast of flame under the furnace at all times. The fan for circulating air through the drier is run with a 7½ h.p. Fairbanks-Morse motor.

The plant was designed by Horner & Wyatt and constructed by Industrial Engineering. Most of the machinery was furnished by the Webster & Weller Mfg. Co.

Operation of the plant is in charge of E. D. Funk, Jr., who has charge of warehouses, shipping and manufacturing facilities of Funk Bros. Seed Co. The general manager for the company is H. H. Miller.

The new plant is used principally for soybeans. The company became interested in soybeans about five years ago from the manufacturing standpoint, and put in oil expelling machinery. This, as well as the seed business, has developed extensively, and that the company has faith in further growth is demonstrated by provision of space and equipment for increasing the capacity of the plant with addition of more storage tanks as the need arises.



Concrete Elevator of Funk Bros. Seed Co. at Bloomington, Ill.
(See facing page)

Automatic Oil Burners for Grain Driers

BY JAMES A. WORSHAM,
Section Sales Manager, Williams Oil-O-Matic Htg. Corp.

Several years ago I did some extensive market research work for the now deceased Geo. Chamberlain, who was then general superintendent of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.

Mr. Chamberlain had introduced some new features into his grain drying system at the Staley plant and after applying for patents, wanted me to determine the probable market for his grain drier among grain elevators.

The investigation I made was very extensive and had Mr. Chamberlain not died suddenly his grain drier would in all probability be on the market today, especially the portable type he had designed.

I learned that almost every elevator would find a grain drier a profitable investment. Of course there were seasons when there was no need of the grain drier and yet there were periods in every year when the drier could prevent a substantial loss, and there were other years when having a drier was the salvation of the elevator.

I also learned that the profit to be realized from the use of a grain drier depended wholly on the intelligence with which it was operated. In so many cases, the type of help employed around the elevator was such as led to the indifferent operation of the drier and a consequent loss through either underheating and not completing the job, or overheating, taking out too much moisture, and ruining large quantities of grain.

The company with which I am now associated has developed an oil burner for use in grain driers in which the heat is accurately controlled automatically. This insures the proper amount of heat being applied to the grain at all times with no underheating or overheating. If it is desired, the heat can be applied over a certain period and by means of a clock thermostat shut off entirely after a given period has elapsed.

Practically no attention need be given the oil burner except to see that there is oil in the tank. It starts and stops automatically, having its own system of electric ignition.

In the first installation made in the Randolph Drier of the Funk Bros. Seed Company of Bloomington, Ill., not only has it been possible to eliminate the services of men to look after the furnace, but a substantial saving has been made by using oil as compared to coal or coke costs. Funk Bros. have been using their drier extensively in reducing the moisture content of soy beans. Under ordinary conditions, 100 bushels an hour can be handled.

Oil Burner Supplying Heat to Drier in Funk Bros. Elevator, Bloomington

E. D. Funk, Jr., Bloomington, Ill., of Funk Bros. Seed Co.

The accompanying photographs not only show the simplicity of the Oil-O-Matic installation, but also give an excellent view of the new beautiful concrete elevator recently completed with a capacity of 75,000 and an additional outside tank capacity of 75,000 bushels.

Mr. O. H. Price, manager of our National Service Department, deserves credit for the satisfactory working out of the application of automatic oil heat to grain driers.

World Flax Shortage Indicated

This marked falling off in Argentine flax shipments calls attention to the limited nature of this year's exportable surplus from the largest flax producing country in the world. The latest official Argentine estimates do not indicate an exportable surplus for 1930 of over 47,000,000 bushels, of which over 17,000,000 have already gone forward. The remaining 30,000,000 bushels plus the new Indian crop, which is reported to be only slightly larger than last year's, must take care of the world's needs until the crops of the Northern Hemisphere come to market. With anything approaching a normal demand, this world surplus will be exhausted long before the end of the year. We draw this conclusion from the fact that during the six months' period, from March 1 to Sept. 1, 1929, the total exports from the Argentine were 34,500,000 bushels.

To add to the difficulty, Europe, at present, is very low on flaxseed stocks. This is indicated by the fact that during the last six months Europe has imported only 16,000,000 bushels of Argentine flax as compared with 36,000,000 bushels during the period Sept. 1, 1928, to March 1, 1929.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Grass Roofed Corn Granaries on Poles at Inhambane, Portuguese West Africa.

Grass Thatched Granaries Suspended From Limbs of Trees at Inhambane, Portuguese West Africa.

Grain Storage in West Africa

Africa of all the continents is the most backward in providing storage for grain. It is only at the southern tip of the continent that modern elevators have been erected, and at the extreme north in Tunisia the French government is planning a terminal and 15 country elevators.

Between these extremes the climate forbids progress toward civilization. It was attempted 100 years ago by Portugal investing millions of government money and sending skilled mechanics to build public works; but the magnificent government structures erected at Loanda have fallen into ruins. Extreme heat and an atmosphere dripping with moisture along the miasmatic low reaches of the Congo River breed malaria and insect pests.

It is only in the elevated interior plateau that human life is endurable. Here in Angola the cereals are grown, but only for home consumption, the money crops exported consisting of vegetable oils, India rubber, wax, coconuts and coffee.

Indian corn, known as maize and as "mealies" in the ear, together with kafir corn, are the staffs of life, and the natives do their utmost to preserve these crops from the rain and the insects after gathering.

The Biblical record fails to say how Egypt's supply of grain, grown during the 7 years of plenty, was stored for use during the 7 years of famine. Much of Egypt has but little rainfall and some of it none, so that spoilage from that source would be small.

It is safe to say, however, that Egyptian storage at that date in the far distanct past was less crude than it is in some parts of Africa today. Storage of some kind is of course necessary wherever grain is grown and depended upon for the maintenance of life, and this is true whether the grower only produces for his own needs or for the needs of others, as well.

The natives of some parts of Africa have been growing grain for many hundreds of years, but both production and storage are still of a crude character. No effort is made to grow for others except that it is sometimes traded from one native to another.

As the grains, especially kafir and various fruits, nuts and vegetables make up the diet (no meat being eaten by some of the tribes, except the carcasses of animals that die of disease or old age) and as there are no stores from which new supplies may be purchased, great care must be exercised in storing supplies, and ingenious methods for doing it are employed in different parts of the country.

Herewith are illustrated two different types of storage, a far cry from the up-to-date farm granary or the modern grain elevator seen everywhere in the U. S. and Canada.

Along the tropical west coast of Africa heavy rains occur and the grain is stored in grass and reed covered bunches, swung from the limbs of trees. A roofing of jungle grass, sometimes mixed with mud, makes a rain shedding surface.

Another method of storing grain in this same section is that of constructing grass walled and grass roofed huts, built upon platforms higher than a man's head. Such granaries are more or less permanent, and as the grass walls permit of some circulation of air, they are perhaps the best type of native grain storage. These miniature granaries built on poles protect the farmer's food from the chickens, goats and birds. Each grower provides storage for his own grain at his own expense and resents an interference or attempted regulation by any Government.

Sweden proposes to raise the duties on wheat and rye, and to compel millers to use a certain percentage of domestic grains. That will handicap the Canadian Pool and the Federal Farm Board.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARKANSAS

Walnut Ridge, Ark.—J. W. Bowers has added a new feed mill to the equipment of his plant.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Grain Exchange held its annual meeting during the third week of February and elected the following officers: Pres., Guy Cameron; vice-pres., Haney Cochran; sec'y-treas., August Probst.

CALIFORNIA

Buena Park Cal.—The Paramount Feed Mills, Inc., has taken over the Pace Alfalfa Milling Co.'s property here, W. H. Pace still retaining an interest.

Dorris, Cal.—The Butte Valley Flour Mill has reopened, now controlled by J. N. Bramhall and managed by Lloyd Bramhall. Both flour and feed are manufactured.

CANADA

Tillsonburg, Ont.—R. B. Moulton's 550-barrel mill and elevator, owned by the Canadian Cereal & Flour Mills, Ltd., previous to that company's going into bankruptcy, has been bot by F. Fidler, of Detroit, Mich., who expects to put it into operation within 60 days.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The five government operated elevators at Edmonton, Port Arthur, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary, for the year ended July 31, 1929, showed gross earnings of $793,071, a decrease from the previous year, when the amount was $846,-337. The elevators handled 19,882,730 bus. of grain, which was 1,744,751 bus. less than for the same period the previous year. The largest volume of business was done by the Port Arthur elevator, amounting to $220,639, handling 5,009,437 bus. of grain.

Edmonton, Alta.—Regarding the report that there will be an increase in the capacity of the Government Terminal Elevator here of 1,000,000 bus., we can not say yet whether this will be accomplished this season or not. The matter has been urged upon the Dominion Government by the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce for the last few months. This matter is being taken up with the Minister of Trade and Commerce by K. A. Blatchford M. P. for East Edmonton, who is supporting the proposal—John Blue, Sec'y. Edmonton Chamber of Commerce.

Kingston, Ont.—Tenders for the superstructure of the new elevator of the Kingston Elvtr. Co., Ltd. (subsidiary of the Canadian Steamship Lines, Ltd.), at Little Cataraqui Bay, were scheduled to be received early this month. C. D. Howe & Co. are the consulting engineers. This elevator has been talked about for a year and mention was made of it in the July 10 and Aug. 10 numbers of the Journal. The construction of the substructure, mentioned in the Sept. 10 Journal, is nearing completion, and the elevator is to be ready to operate this fall. The initial unit will have a capacity of 2,-500,000 bus. and provision has been made for extensions as needed. There will be two travelling marine towers, each with a capacity of 35,000 bus. per hour, for unloading. The capacity for loading boats will be about 800,000 bus. per day. The plant will be equipped with the latest machinery. The Canadian National Railways is building track connection, and the Dominion Government will provide breakwater protection for the harbor and dredge the elevator slips, the harbor to be 25 feet deep and ample space being provided for a large fleet of winter storage boats.

Prescott, Ont.—Fire broke out, late in the night, Feb. 25, in one of the work houses at the 5,500,000-bu. elevator under construction here by the Dominion Government, an estimate of the damage being about $250,000. The engine house, the adjoining cement house, one of the conveyors and towers and three box cars filled with cement were destroyed.

Winnipeg, Man.—Creditors of the Electric Elvtr. & Grain Co. will probably lose approximately $2,000,000, according to James R. Murray, sec'y of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. It is also stated that altho many grain firms having dealings with the Electric Co. are creditors, the sums involved in individual cases are not sufficient to have caused financial embarrassment to any of them, contrary to rumors that have been circulated.

COLORADO

Paoli, Colo.—The Taylor Grain Co. here recently put in a new chain drive furnished by the York Foundry & Engine Works.

Yuma, Colo.—The Farmers Co-op. Co here recently installed a new chain drive purchased from the York Foundry & Engine Works.

ILLINOIS

Cabery, Ill.—Frederick Raab has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Lostant, Ill.—Fire reported as being of electrical origin slightly damaged the elevator of the Lostant Grain Co. on Feb. 11.

Farmersville, Ill.—Plans are being prepared for the rebuilding of the Fernandes Grain Co.'s elevator here that burned early in February.

Cropsey, Ill.—We will improve our properties with a new coal shed and lime bin in the near future.—Meddie Buck, Cropsey Co-op. Grain Co.

Dwight, Ill.—The air compressor motor in the R. C. McClelland plant burned out recently and has been replaced with a 1½-h. p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor.

Champaign, Ill.—Jesse Summers of E. W. Bailey & Co., Chicago, has moved to this place from Watseka, as his daughter is attending the University of Illinois.

Chatham, Ill.—We have rewired our Chatham and Lick (Chatham p. o.) elevators and put in two new motors here and two at Lick.—Geo. W. Rohrer, Chatham Elvtr. Co.

Green Valley, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co., has installed truck lifts at both of its elevators here, one of which is on the C. & N. W. R. R. and the other on the I. C. R. R.

Deer Creek, Ill.—The D. C. & C. Farmers Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock $20,000 preferred and 400 shares non par value; incorporators: J. E. Garber, August Naffziger, C. S. Slonneger.

Donnellson, Ill.—John M. Hampton, manager of the Farmers Equity here for ten years past, has become the sole owner, having recently bought out the company, which has always been a co-operative.

Peoria, Ill.—We are contemplating building an addition to our elevator and the plan is practically financed and tentative arrangements have been made with a contractor. The proposition is to increase our plant from 600,000 to 1,100,000 bus. by the addition of 500,000-bu. storage tanks.—East Peoria Elvtr. Co., George W. Cole, vice-pres.-mgr.

Effingham, Ill.—Emil F. Melzer, member of the firm of Melzer Bros., millers and grain dealers here, died on Feb. 24, after an illness of several weeks. He was 55 years of age. A widow, two sons and two daughters survive him.

Ottawa, Ill.—The Wallace Grain Co., which recently purchased the plant of the Ruckrigel Grain Co., will remodel it and install SKF Ball Bearings thruout and will also install these bearings in its plant at Terra Cotta Road.

Ocoya, Ill.—The Ocoya Farmers Elvtr. Co. will soon replace its gasoline power with 10½-h. p. fully-enclosed and self-ventilating motors and will install Winters Universal Head Drives and anti-friction bearings thruout. Geo. Saathoff will do the work.

Winchester, Ill.—The Winchester Farmers' Elvtr. & Mercantile Co. is installing a Williams Hammer Mill with a 60 h. p. Fairbank-Morse Motor. The company will do custom grinding. J. Fuller is manager.—Chet Knierim, with Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Carrollton, Ill.—The Carrollton Farmers Elvtr. Co., has purchased the "red elevator" which has not been used for several years, from Miss Emelie Dodgson. The company plans to use it for grain storage and a feed warehouse. Mr. Howard is manager.—Chet Knierim.

Okawville, Ill.—Thieves gained entrance to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office by forcing the door recently and tried to open the safe by means of nitro-glycerin but only succeeded in ruining the outside door of it. This is the fourth time that thieves have broken into the elevator office.

Alton, Ill.—The new addition to our plant is to be of reinforced concrete, construction of which is to start at once. Expected date of completion is Aug. 1. This will give us a total capacity of 190,000 bus. The Stevens Engineering & Const. Co. are the contractors. —Stanard-Tilton Milling Co.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of this territory was held at McBroom's Restaurant, Mch. 5, at 7 p. m., at which time dinner was served. This was a ladies' night and some enjoyable entertainment had been provided, the headliner being the Pullman Porter Quartette, of Chicago, considered one of the finest in the country.

Momence, Ill.—Amos H. Robillard, of Kankakee, has been appointed receiver for the Whole Grain Wheat Co., of this place, which was reported in the Feb. 12 Journal as having filed a petition for voluntary assignment. Creditors allege that the company has total liabilities in excess of $80,000 and assets valued at $12,000. The company is incorporated under the laws of Arizona.

Springfield, Ill.—The Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.'s new mill here, which is being built by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., is nearing completion. The equipment includes a 750-bu. Randolph Direct Heat Grain Drier, which was scheduled to be put into operation by Mch. 10. This drier operates on coke, while the one which the Pillsbury Co. installed at Atchison, Kan., also a Randolph, operates on gas.

Riley Lake (Ft. Gage p. o.), Ill.—The mill quit business and has been closed. A short time after the failure of the Ellis Grove Milling Co., which formerly owned the mill, it was taken over by the holders of the preferred stock, several of whom took charge of the affairs of the mill and sold stock to Herman F. Wright, a flour broker of St. Louis, who put Fred Wright in charge of the plant. It is doubtful if the mill ever runs again.

Gibson City, Ill.—Henry Heckens, who has been manager of the grain elevator at Guthrie for three and a half years, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding W. L. Urban, who has been manager since the recent resignation of J. B. Blissard, who served as manager for seven years.

Rankin, Ill.—Mrs. C. A. Burks has leased her elevator here to the Federal Grain Elvtrs., Inc., of Peoria, owning 18 elevators in the Middle West, for a several years term. Mrs. Burks is the widow of C. A. Burks, the former well known manager of the Rankin Grain Co. who took his life in Springfield, O., last November. Sam Skogevik and Homer Thom have been placed in charge by the new operators.

CHICAGO NOTES

Mrs. Rosenbaum, widow of the late Joseph Rosenbaum, died on Feb. 16.

New members of the Board of Trade include E. M. Hamlin, of Boston.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at $17,500, an advance of $2,500 over the previous sale.

Shields & Co. have taken over the grain business of Blyth & Co. The new owners have private wires extending into the Northwest.

For uncommercial conduct the directors of the Board of Trade have suspended E. A. Beauvais for one year and L. J. and A. V. Beauvais for 90 days each.

Frank T. Rutherford of Columbus, O., has been suspended from the privileges of membership in the Board of Trade on account of insolvency of Rutherford & Co.

John Haussman has been suspended from the privileges of membership in the Board of Trade on account of the financial embarrassment of his company, the Oceanic Grain Co., of New York.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: Edward F. Rodgers, John M. Hancock, J. G. S. Orchard, William F. Roberts, Fred I. Tourtelot, Jos. R. Patton, Jr. Memberships transferred: Leonard M. Spitzglass, Edward S. Sheridan, Hugo J. Lion, C. H. McCarty, Woodward Babcock, C. Jerome Cable, Herbert H. Lehman, Estate of William Turner, Lawrence K. Callahan, Clarence H. Girton, Estate of John J. O'Brien.

On account of the government holding unsold wheat and corn in store and Chairman Legge having officially announced that the government would take delivery on futures contracts an emergency demand for storage space in regular elevators has been created. To accommodate the government and shippers who would like to tender their grain on government contracts the directors of the Board of Trade on Mar. 6 declared that an emergency existed, and that on and after Mar. 7, tender of grain in cars would be deemed a valid delivery on March futures.

INDIANA

Saratoga, Ind.—The Morrison & Teagarden Co.'s elevator and warehouse burned recently; loss, $15,000; partly insured.—W. B. C.

Benham, Ind.—The flour mill here, operated by Ed Kamen, burned on Feb. 28; partly insured. Passersby notified workmen inside the mill that the building was on fire.

Liberty Mills, Ind.—Clay Syler has made a number of improvements in the elevator which he bought several months ago. He has repaired the building and installed some new machinery. A feed grinder will be in service soon.

Lake, Ind.—The Lake Milling Co.'s plant burned during the night of March 6; loss, $40,000; partly insured. Included in the loss were 8,000 bus. of wheat, 1,000 bus. of corn and quantities of flour and feed. Clifford, Gifford and Allen Kincaid, brothers, were the owners.—W. B. C.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Martin Cutsinger & Co.'s office and mill property here burned recently; loss, about $30,000; partly insured. Defective wiring is believed to have been the cause. A car of wheat in the elevator was ruined by water, as was also a large amount of corn, tankage and feed.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—John McComas, a grain elevator broker in this state for many years, died from a sudden heart attack while driving his car thru the business section of this city, on Feb. 23. He started in the grain business 32 years ago, altho he was only 54 years of age at the time of his death. He was interested in a line of three elevators in recent years.

Terre Haute, Ind.—The Terre Haute Public Elvtr. Corp. has finished the work of remodeling the Paul Kuhn Estate elevator bot by the former company last fall, and it is now ready to receive grain. This elevator, which is one of the largest in this section, having a capacity of 1,000,000 bus., is a U. S. bonded warehouse. The building has been entirely remodeled, new steel girders and sheeting being installed and the equipment replaced and repaired.

Laketon, Ind.—A suit based on checks issued by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of this place several years ago (the elevator has since been sold), which went into the hands of a receiver, who ordered the bank to stop payment on the checks, and Ernest L. Bright, cashier for the bank at that time, honored the checks, was decided in favor of the Laketon State Bank against Bright and his bonding company, by the Wabash Circuit Court and has now been affirmed by the Indiana Appellate Court. Judgment was rendered for $1,722.28.

Lakeville, Ind.—Having taken possession of the books of the bankrupt organization, a com'ite representing 75 indignant St. Joseph County farmers met at the office of Harry Taylor, the prosecuting attorney, to ask the arrest of those responsible for the failure of the Wolf & Schafer grain elevator. The farmers suffered losses totaling several thousand dollars when the elevator suddenly suspended business of few weeks ago. Messrs. Wolf and Schafer later were arrested charged with cheating and swindling. It was claimed that they had sold without permission grain stored in the elevator by farmers. They were released under bonds of $5,000.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Mount Vernon, Ia.—R. P. Andreas has added a 1-ton mixer for dairy, poultry and hog feeds.

Logan, Ia.—The Farmers Mercantile Co. has bought a 15-ton scale of the Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

Larchwood, Ia.—J. R. Bratcher, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. for several years, has resigned.

Mt. Union, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is considering the advisability of installing a soy bean mill.

Clear Lake, Ia.—Farm implements have been taken on as a side line by the Clausen Elvtr. Co. here.

Mt. Auburn, Ia.—The Wilder Murrell Grain Co. has purchased a new truck dump of the Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

Macedonia, Ia.—Macedonia Grain & Lumber Co., incorporated; pres., A. C. Lewis; sec'y, George W. Stephens.

Chatsworth, Ia.—W. Frank Evans, who operates the Independent Elvtr., has bought the Mangan Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Dixon, Ia.—An addition has been built to the Dixon Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and up-to-date feed grinding equipment installed.

Merrill, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently remodeled its driveway to accommodate larger trucks and also installed a truck lift.

Woolstock, Ia.—The Nye-Schneider-Jenks elevator here burned on Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock in the morning, together with all the outbuildings.

Lake Park, Ia.—Paul Vetter, manager of the Farmers Exchange, became the proud father of a future grain man on Feb. 22.—Art Torkelson.

Le Mars, Ia.—Matt Crowley has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Henry Birnbaum, who has resigned.

Cromwell, Ia.—The new manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here is E. N. Bickels. Paul Van Pelt continues as assistant manager.

Richards, Ia.—E. E. Wise has resigned as manager of the Richards Elvtr. Co., which position he has held for several years, and will take up farming.

Davenport, Ia.—The Victoria Elvtr. Co., headquarters Minneapolis, has installed a 500-bu. Randolph Direct Heat Grain Drier, which is now in operation.

Ericson (Boone p. o.), Ia.—Ed Sinner of Jordon, has been appointed manager of the Ericson Co-op. Elvtr. & Livestock Co., in place of G. W. Morris, recently resigned.

Salix, Ia.—Two stockholders of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at this point have filed an action in court seeking dissolution of the company and the appointment of a receiver.

Bonduran, Ia.—Joe Smay, of Nevada, Ia., is manager of the Clark-Brown Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Ward Robinson, who was killed in an accident in January.

Farragut, Ia.—The Nebraska Iowa Grain Co.'s elevators were closed here on Mch. 1 temporarily. L. Swatman was the local manager.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold district meetings at Sac City on Mch. 11, Spencer on the 12th and Algona on the 13th. A good attendance is expected.—A. T.

Wesley, Ia.—Ed Hildman, who has been second man at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for several years, has been promoted to the position of manager, succeeding Chas. Pavik, resigned.

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Holland, Ia.—H. Heronimus has succeeded A. Borneman, resigned, as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, effective Mch. 1. Mr. Borneman has gone to farming near Dumont, Ia.

Bridgewater, Ia.—An oat huller has recently been instaleld by the Farmers Co-op. Co., which, together with the hammer grinder and mixer previously installed, gives the company good feed equipment.

Osage, Ia.—The oldest elevator in the county, erected in 1870, the year after the railroad reached this point, is being torn down. It is the property of H. L. Wilson who has been using it only for storage purposes.

Griswold, Ia.—We took over the Griswold Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator March 1. This will give us five elevators. We will immediately make needed repairs and improvements at Griswold.—Dow, Hale & Lerigo, Inc. by Lerigo.

Stratford, Ia.—O. W. Cline, manager of the Stratford Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator several years ago, has again been appointed to that position, succeeding John Havinga, resigned, who has been the manager for the past two years.

Titonka, Ia.—E. O. Wright, who has been manager of the Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator here for several years, has been transferred to the company's elevator at Colo, Ia., effective Mch. 1, where he will have charge of the company's business.

Boone, Ia.—Art Allen, who has been manager of the North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator at Colo, Ia., for the past three years, has become manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Roy Bennett, resigned.

Spencer, Ia.—Bankruptcy proceedings have been brought against the Spencer Grain Co., by creditors, who fix the company's liabilities at over $10,000. Receivers of two Spencer banks and one Ruthven, Ia., bank are listed as plaintiffs in the suit.

Humboldt, Ia.—L. A. Douglas, local representative of the E. W. Bailey Co., grain, of Chicago, gave a banquet to 42 grain dealers from northwestern Iowa, at the community dining-room, on the evening of Feb. 20. A program followed the dinner.

Humboldt, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Assn. has completed a $3,000 improvement at its plant. Machinery was moved from its old elevator to its newer brick structure, and the bin capacity increased from two to seven bins. The old elevator will be used strictly as a storage house. George Beals is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Raven Feed & Mineral Mfg. Co.'s elevator here was damaged by fire, on Mch. 5; damage estimated at $100,000. The fire started in the cupola about 7 p. m., and is thot to have been caused by the combustion of oil-soaked feed. The elevator is owned by T. S. and Earl Simpson, of Omaha, who are interested in the Honey Dew Mills also. Two carloads of ground meal and 37 carloads of feed grain were destroyed.

Indianola, Ia.—John Pickup, formerly assistant manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has been made manager succeeding Gage Kent who will give his time to field work in connection with the Kent Feed Process recently developed by him.

Parkersburg, Ia.—Popkes Bros. have purchased the Gifford elevator here and took possession on Feb. 24. Jans E. Popkes, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., at Aplington, Ia., will act as manager. The new firm will be known as the Popkes Grain Co.—Art Torkelson.

Alta Vista, Ia.—The elevator and warehouse at this point owned by Tom Burns and Will Manz burned Feb. 21; total loss (including some farm machinery, windmills, etc., belonging to other firms), more than $7,000; Burns and Manz, who owned the building and the grain and feed stored in it, were the heaviest losers; partly insured. The fire was discovered by a passerby at about 7 o'clock in the evening, but had already gained so much headway that it could not be checked.

Davenport, Ia.—Work on the 400,000-bu. addition to the Western Flour Mills elevator, described in the Oct. 25 Journal, went on quite rapidly during the mild weather of February, work on the basement walls being nearly completed at the end of the third week of the month. These walls have two thicknesses of concrete, with a pitch and tar waterproofing material about three-quarters of an inch wide, between them. This new elevator addition extends partly out into the Mississippi River, with the 350-foot wharf adjoining. The wharf will be equipped with a marine leg capable of unloading a barge of grain in about 10 hours and making loading of a barge possible in from two to six hours. The addition will increase the company's storage capacity to 1,350,000 bus.

KANSAS

Athol, Kan.—I have installed a hammer grinder to do custom grinding.—O. E. Rice.

Kendall, Kan.—George E. Gano has started the construction of an elevator here of 40,000 bu. capacity.

Montezuma, Kan.—The newly organized Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. will build a concrete elevator here.

Haggard, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Stock Co. has voted to take down its old elevator and rebuild.

Ingalls, Kan.—The Collingwood Grain Co. of Hutchinson, will build a frame elevator here on the Santa Fe R. R.

Kackley, Kan.—The Kackley Co-op. Exchange has purchased a new cup belt from the York Foundry & Engine Works.

Portis, Kan.—The elevator and stock of the Osborne County Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n burned in the afternoon of March 1.

Plains, Kan.—The Plains Equity Exchange has awarded contract for the erection of a 150,000-bu. concrete elevator to Chalmers & Borton.

Vesper, Kan.—On Mch. 3 the elevator plant of the Morrison Grain Co. was slightly damaged by fire caused by a defective flue.

Minneola, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange is having plans made by Horner & Wyatt for a 150,000-bu. concrete elevator.

Johnson, Kan.—The Johnson Co-op. Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, $20,000. A 40,000-bu. frame, iron-clad elevator will be erected.

Junction City, Kan.—The Hogan Milling Co. is expanding its feed department and will soon manufacture a complete line of mixed feeds.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Co-op. Exchange has recently equipped its elevator with Fairbanks-Morse fully enclosed, ball bearing motors.

Dighton, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Mercantile Ass'n will build a 150,000-bu. elevator, for which Horner & Wyatt have drawn the plans.

Satanta, Kan.—The Satanta Co-op. Grain Co., organized late last year, has let the contract for a 40,000-bu. frame, iron clad elevator to John Klein.

Hopewell, Kan.—L. A. Coons has leased his elevator here to H. C. Carlson, of Iuka, for this summer. F. G. Kramer, of Pratt, will be the manager.

Cimarron, Kan.—The Co-op. Equity Exchange is having plans for a 200,000-bu. concrete elevator drawn by Horner & Wyatt. The contract has not been let.

Ulysses, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been organized here and will build a 40,000-bu. frame, iron-clad elevator on the new extension of the Santa Fe.

Hesston, Kan.—The Hesston Mill has been bot by Harold Fisher, of Parnell, Ia., and Ezra King who will take over the management at the close of the school year.

Benedict, Kan.—George S. Brock has bought the elevator here that has been closed for some time and has re-opened it. He will carry a general stock of mill feeds.

Wheeler, Kan.—A new cup belt, cups and other repairs have been installed by the Wheeler Equity Co. The York Foundry & Engine Works furnished the material.

Lehigh, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will wreck its old elevator and build a frame, iron-clad elevator, with electric power. An 8-bu. Richardson Scale will be installed.

Fowler, Kan.—The A. R. Upp Grain Co.'s elevator here is having its height increased by 10 feet, to facilitate loading cars from the elevator. With the addition it will be 55 feet high.

Jetmore, Kan.—K. H. Dubach, who has recently been in charge of the C. C. Isely Lbr. & Grain Co.'s elevator at Garfield, has been appointed manager of the company's elevator at this point.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Farmers Grain Co. has bought the grinding equipment and its formula for feed mashes from the Star Produce Co. and will install the equipment in its elevator.

WICHITA

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Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.
Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.
General Grain Business

C. E. Jones Grain & Elevator Co.
Grain Merchants—Consignments

Manter, Kan.—The erection of a farmers elevator for this point is planned by a co-operative elevator company that is being organized here. It will be a 40,000-bu. frame, iron-clad house.

Winfield, Kan.—The Consolidated Milling Co., of Wichita, Kan., has let the contract for the rebuilding of its local elevator that burned Feb. 19, as reported in the last number of the Journal.

Milepost 29 (Manter p. o.), Kan.—Jack Carter will build a 30,000-bu. frame, iron-clad, elevator, to be run by electric power. This station is on the Manter division of the Santa Fe R. R., six miles west of Ulysses.

Ulysses, Kan.—The Davidson Grain Co. has taken out the old leg of its elevator and installed a 2,500-bu leg, also changed to electric power, installing a 15-h. p. fully enclosed, fan cooled Fairbanks-Morse motor.

Elk City, Kan.—The Bowen Flour Mills Co.'s elevator here will close soon until the new crop is ready to move, and A. Lillibridge, who has been manager for a number of years, will be employed in the Bowen Mill at Independence.

Chetopa, Kan.—We have purchased the Chetopa mill and elevator, which has a capacity of 15,000 bus. Will install a complete feed mill, with molasses machinery. Mill and elevator are located on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.—Karns Grain Products Co. (of Oswego, Kan.)

Big Bow (Johnson p. o.), Kan.—The Vosburg Grain Co., of Sayre (Dodge City p. o.) will build a frame, iron-clad elevator here on the new extension of the Santa Fe. This company has just completed a 20,000-bu. frame, iron-clad elevator at Johnson, on the Santa Fe.

Copeland, Kan.—The Copeland Co-op. Equity Exchange has voted to increase its capacity 367,000 bus., giving it a total capacity of 500,000 bus. Twelve new tanks, each 120 feet high, will be erected just east of the elevator completed last summer, the addition to be completed in time for the new crop. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Wakefield, Kan.—Stockholders of the Wakefield Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, which operates the farmers elevator here, have voted to buy the property of the Wakefield Milling Co. if a satisfactory price can be arranged. Of late years little milling has been done here, the mill being used mostly as a buying station for corn, wheat and oats and a sales station for stock feeds.

Clay Center, Kan.—The Starkweather Grain & Coal Co. will erect an up-to-date elevator this summer west of the Rock Island depot, same to be finished in time for the new harvest. The buildings that are already on the lots bot will be moved and rebuilt into office and warerooms for the handling of the business pending the completion of the new plant.

Wichita, Kan.—A report conference will be held by the Kansas wheat belt program in this city in the Hotel Lassen on Mch. 25, for the purpose of considering the progress made during the last five years and to make plans for future development. F. D. Farrell, pres. of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, will preside. Those attending the meeting will be the guests of the Wichita Chamber of Commerce.

Johnson, Kan.—We have built additions on our elevators at the following places: Big Bow, 45,000 bu.; additional 25,000. Johnson, 45,000; addition 25,000. Manter, 45,000; addition, 25,000 bus. Fred Shore is our manager at Big Bow, C. E. Pike at Johnson and Earl Toothaker at Manter. Our company's headquarters are at Hutchinson, Kan., L. Collingwood, manager.—Collingwood Grain Co., C. E. Pike, local mgr., Johnson, Kan.

Montezuma, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co., of Wichita, will build at Montezuma a modern 200,000-bu. elevator, to be of concrete tank construction, fully equipped, including car unloading sink. It will be completed in ample time for handling the coming crop and will act as a feeder for the company's mills at Wichita and St. John, Kan. The contract has been let to the McDowell Const. Co., which will begin work immediately.—Kansas Milling Co.

Homer (Russell p. o.), Kan.—The J. A. Foltz Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, sold recently (as reported in the Feb. 12 Journal) to satisfy a first and second chattel mortgage, was bid in by W. Hauseman, of Black Hawk, who offered $6,500 for the property.

Kismet, Kan.—Sealed bids will be opened Mch. 10 for the erection of a 30,000 bu. elevator with fast-loading machinery. The farmers will then own and operate three elevators in Kismet, with a capacity of 90,000 bus.—Kismet Equity Exchange, Guy C. Miller, Mgr.

Dodge City, Kan.—The local grain companies composing the Dodge City wheat market and the Board of Trade are contemplating occupying a floor of the new First National Bank Bldg. when it is finished. The grain inspection dept. will be located in the same building and there will be a trading room in which samples can be displayed. The companies now operating here include the following: B. C. Christopher Co., Western Grain & Commission Co., John Hayes, Wolcott & Lincoln, Ferguson-Shircliff, Clay-Leahy, L. H. Rethorst, Benton Grain Co., C. C. Isely Grain Co.

Meade, Kan.—The Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co. has started the construction of a 140,000-bu. re-inforced concrete elevator, of the latest model, plans for which were drawn by Horner & Wyatt. Excavation for the pit will be 34 feet in the ground and from pit to top will be 167 feet. There will be 14 bins, two elevator legs, two truck air dumps which will unload wheat at the rate of 3,600 bus. per hour, gravity feeds thruout, 20-h.p. motors for the legs, suction cleaners and dust collectors, 2,500-pound hopper scales, 15-ton cement platform scale. When the elevator is complete, which is expected to be about the middle of June, a car of wheat can be loaded every 12½ minutes. The building is so constructed that it can be added to whenever desired. The old elevator will be retained and used for coarse grains and milling purposes. B. H. Dinkins is the manager for the company.

HUTCHINSON LETTER

Hutchinson, Kan.—The R. C. Davidson Grain Co. began operating its new 365,000-bu. terminal elevator the last week in February.

Hutchinson, Kan.—George E. Gano has let the contract for the construction of his 1,000,000-bu. elevator to the J. M. McDowell Const. Co. and work has already started.

Hutchinson, Kan.—In the Security Elvtr. Co.'s new concrete 850,000-bu. additional storage, recently completed by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., the 39 bins are equipped with Zeleny Thermometer System, the instrument room being located centrally over bins on bin floor slab.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The C. D. Jennings Grain Co.'s 500,000-bu. addition to its terminal elevator here now under construction, as reported in the Journal's last number, will be 50x150 feet, 100 feet high and will consist of 12 reinforced concrete storage tanks. It will be patterned exactly after the present plant in style and architecture. It will be served by the Rock Island Railroad, as is the present house.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—James H. Gambrill, father of J. H., Jr., and C. Staley Gambrill, who operate a feed and grain business in Frederick, Md., and the Gambrill Grain Products Co., of this city, and who is himself a retired miller, celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary, on Feb. 24, in honor of which the town fire bells of Frederick rang and also the church chimes pealed.

MICHIGAN

Detroit, Mich.—A petition has been entered by Arthur F. Stott for placing the Stott Flour Mills in the hands of a receiver. The mill was paying dividends when the late David Stott willed it to his children on his death in 1916. One of the brothers charges gross mismanagement of the mill's affairs.

Leslie, Mich.—A. K. Tucker, of Jackson, will become manager of the Leslie Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on Mch. 15, succeeding O. B. Disenroth, who retires on that date as manager here.

Dorr, Mich.—William DeWeerd, owner of the elevator here, died on Feb. 28 at a Grand Rapids hospital, at the age of 55 years. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Trenton, Mich.—The Amendt Milling Co., of Monroe, Mich., has sold its Trenton elevator and yards to the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line R. R. Co. The milling company has operated this elevator for a number of years.

Kalamazoo, Mich. — The Mid-Western Wheat Co., incorporated; capital stock $10,000; incorporators: Wallace D. Smith, Boneita A. Smith and Harry Bondhouse; to engage in the manufacture and sale of food products at wholesale and retail.

Baroda, Mich.—H. K. Nold has sold the Baroda City Mills, which he has owned and operated for 31 years, to Morley Bros. and Henry Goodharline of New Troy. Mr. Nold's retirement ends a milling career that began when he was only 19 years of age. Both his grandfather and his great grandfather were millers in Ohio.

Lansing, Mich.—The report that we contemplate taking over several independent elevators in the grain and bean producing sections of Michigan, and to operate them as co-operative units, is without foundation. There is no truth in the report, and we would appreciate it if you would kindly correct same.—Michigan Elevator Exchange.

Hartford, Mich.—Walter J. Markillie, engaged in the lumber and coal business here for some time, has bought the High & Thompson elevator property, owned by the Gerber Estate and which has been idle for several years, and will remodel the building and engage in the feed and coal business. He has disposed of his lumber business.

Morenci, Mich.—At present we are only operating at Morenci, Mich., but will build a large, complete plant at Toledo, O., this summer. [See Feb. 12 Journal, under Toledo, O., for incorporation of this company, formed to take over business of Frank L. Myers Co., having plants at Morenci, Mich., and South Bend, Ind.] We will not be operating yet at Cincinnati and South Bend. Charles Kortier [vice-pres. and general manager] is not operating any country grain elevators but is devoting his time to this feed business. Our purpose is to manufacture feed supplements. Our main office address is Nicholas Bldg., at Toledo, O., and our plant address is Morenci, Mich.—Federal Feeders Service, Inc.

MINNESOTA

Duluth, Minn.—Recent new members of the Board of Trade include William G. Kellogg, of the Farmers National Grain Corp., and Sidney Wick.

Arlington, Minn.—A. M. Timm, of Sanborn, has bot Sweeney Bros.' elevator here. Daniel Sweeney, the active head of the business, died last November.

St. Paul, Minn.—H. J. Jreenemann, of St. Cloud, has bought the feed business of L. D. Masterman here, and will manufacture poultry feeds exclusively.

Crystal Springs, Minn.—Walter C. Clifton, grain dealer of this place, died Feb. 21, at Bismarck, at the age of 55 years. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Duluth, Minn.—Excavation started Mch. 1 for the foundation for the 2,000,000-bu. additional storage which this company is adding to its Duluth plant. This addition will be built by the Barnett & Record Co. and will consist of 48 concrete tanks with their interstice spaces and will be of the very latest type. The grain handling machinery will consist largely of 4,000 feet of 40-inch belting. Roller bearings, high pressure lubrication, etc., are included in the specifications, and special attention has been given to providing light and ventilation. This will bring the total capacity of the Duluth plant up to 4,500,000 bus.—Occident Terminal Co., J. A. MacInnis, supt.

Heron Lake, Minn.—It is reported that the Farmers Co-op. Shipping Ass'n will be dissolved, and that George Behrenfeld, who has been the manager since it was started two years ago, will continue business as an individual buyer.

Wadena, Minn.—Chester W. Johnson has succeeded F. B. Callahan as local manager of the Wadena Flour & Feed Co.'s business, owned and operated by the Unity Mill Service Co., headquarters Minneapolis. Mr. Callahan, who assumed charge of the local business Jan. 1, following the sale of the business by R. B. Wilhelm and his removal to Brainerd, where he took charge of the Unity Mill Service Co.'s branch, will return to Brainerd, where he will be manager of the business there. Mr. Wilhelm will be associated with the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

Duluth, Minn.—We are indebted to Charles F. MacDonald, sec'y-treas. of the Board of Trade, for the 1929 report of that organization, which includes the usual board of trade information, consisting of list of members, daily closing prices of the different grains for each month of the year, daily receipts and shipments of grain for each month, grade requirements of the different grains, list of grain elevators at Duluth-Superior, monthly domestic receipts and shipments for five years, total receipts of domestic grain and flaxseed at Duluth-Superior for the last 59 crop years, etc., also some more general matter, such as the commerce of the harbor in different commodities, for the past year, and statistical report of lake commerce thru canals at Sault Ste. Marie and Ontario.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n, a co-operative, has filed articles of incorporation in Minnesota; pres., George E. Duis, of Grand Forks; Minneapolis agent, Richard F. Storch.

C. D. Junkin, general superintendent of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co., this city, who went to southern California last fall on account of his health, is reported to be much improved and hopes to be able to resume his duties here in May.

The foundation work on the Searle Grain Co.'s new elevator that replaces its Sterling elevator burned in December has been completed. The workhouse will be eight stories high, 46x54 feet, of concrete, and four grain tanks of reinforced concrete will each be 52 feet in diameter. The Fegles Const. Co. expects to have the house completed in July.

The Continental Grain Co., of this city, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, resulting in the temporary loss of title by the Farmers National Grain Corp. of 103,000 bus. of wheat, worth $120,000, recently purchased with government funds. The wheat is still in a bin at the Continental's elevator, it is reported, but the warehouse receipts showing ownership have been hypothecated with the Northwestern National Bank as security for loans by H. A. Murphy in his capacity as pres. of the company.

MISSOURI

Tipton, Mo.—Anton Schwanz, manager of the Briscoe elevator here, was found dead in bed recently. He was 49 years of age and unmarried.

Maitland, Mo.—The stockholders of the Nodaway Valley Farmers Elvtr. Co. have voted to sell the property of the company to pay its debts. It was also voted to reorganize with a view to purchasing the business.

Richmond, Mo.—The Hamacher Grain & Produce Co., incorporated; capital stock, $35,000; incorporators: Ralph O. Newton and Howard A. Hamacher. This is the incorporation of the old established firm of O. N. Hamacher Sons.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Hoyland Flour Mills Co., of this city, has added mixing and grinding machinery to its plant and will put out a full line of feeds hereafter.

William G. Kellogg, general manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has applied for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from Harry Dwyer.

On condition that the wheat be moved out before June 15 the Washburn-Crosby Co. has leased 750,000 bus. of elevator room to the government buying agency.

Paris J. Keyes, a former member of the Board of Trade, who left this city recently on account of his health, died in Manitou, Colo., late in February. He was 60 years of age.

Col. N. P. Simonds, former member of the Board of Trade and prominent grain dealer here, died on Feb. 28, in California. He was one of the organizers of the company that afterward became the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., now the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.

The Chicago Great Western Elvtr., operated by the Great Western Elvtr. Co. (which was organized in 1927, since which time it has operated the elevator as a private unit), has been made a regular house of the Board of Trade. George A. Aylesworth, pres. and manager of the business, has announced that an increase in the capital of the company will be made out of the earnings. A number of improvements are contemplated for the elevator, which has a capacity of 1,000,000 bus.

With the construction of the 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Wabash Elvtr., reported in the last number of the Journal, operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co., this elevator will have a total storage of approximately 3,000,000 bus. The Uhlmann Grain Co. also operates the Katy Elvtr. here, which has a capacity of 2,300,000 bus., giving the Uhlmann Co. a total storage of 5,300,000 bus. in this market. The James Stewart Corp. has the contract for the Wabash Elvtr. addition, which is to be completed by the middle of June.

We are indebted to W. R. Scott, sec'y of the Board of Trade for the 1929 statistical report of the body, which has just been published. In addition to the usual list of officers, directors, committees and members of the board and the daily range of prices for the different grains, by months, for the past year, the booklet contains some useful information regarding stocks of grain in store the first and last months of the year, receipts and shipments during the year, receipts of grain for the past 30 years, comparative grain crops of the U. S. for 35 years, wheat crop of the world by countries for six years, wheat crop of the U. S. by states for six years, the same for corn crops and a list of grain elevators in Kansas City, with their operators' names, capacity, etc.

Kansas City, Kan.—The new plant of the United Bi-Products Co., this city, was formally opened on Feb. 27, more than 300 local business men and feed dealers from five states being present. A complete line of poultry, stock and dairy feeds will be manufactured at this 500-ton daily capacity plant, which will employ about 100 persons. Plants are also operated by the company at Chicago, St. Louis and Oklahoma City. A number of well known speakers were on the program that had been arranged for the opening, and luncheon was served at the plant. Officers of the company are: Edward Morris, Ft. Wayne, pres.; L. R. Hartman, Chicago, vice-pres. and general manager; S. H. Ray, Kansas City, vice-pres. and manager; M. E. Smith, Chicago, sec'y-treas.; J. R. Kennedy, general supt.

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ST. JOSEPH LETTER

Preliminary work has just been started on a 1,000,000-bu. addition to the Union Terminal Elvtr. here, leased by the Stratton Grain Co., to be completed in time for the July wheat movement, and which will give that company a total capacity of 2,000,000 bus. The addition will be in two sections, one on the south and one on the north end of the present elevator. The John S. Metcalf Co. are the engineers in charge of construction.

We are just completing a new grain elevator headhouse here. The work was started about the middle of November, 1929, and we are pouring the roof today (Feb. 27). The machinery is all on hand and should be installed in the next three weeks. The headhouse has a capacity of 50,000 bus. and includes a scratch feed unit. It is built to take care of additional 500,000-bus. storage in circular tanks which will be added as needed, possibly later this season. The elevator is entirely of steel and concrete construction and will contain the very latest of machinery and equipment.—Famo Feed Milling Co., per P. E. Priestley, secy.

Its huge building program completed, with the exception of some machinery installation, the Aunt Jemima Mills Branch of the Quaker Oats Co. is moving rapidly toward full operation, according to R. R. Clark, general manager. By Mch. 15 the oatmeal plant is expected to be turning out the packaged product, which will mean an increase of approximately 25% in the payroll. Within two or three months the puffed grains production—wheat and rice—will begin, completing the line of products to be made at the St. Joseph factory. The feed mill, corn mill, grist mill, elevator and oil refinery are turning out flour, pancake flour, mixed feeds for cattle, horses and chickens, and dairy feeds. To this is to be added the principal product of the company, oatmeal, by March 15. The company now employs approximately 450 persons. The production per man is greater than ever before, as the result of improved machinery.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

St. Louis, Mo.—Ward Brown has been made manager of the Ralston-Purina Co.'s grain department.

The Mo-Pak Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, $20,000; Norman F. Paule is one of the incorporators.

St. Louis, Mo.—Application for membership in the Merchants Exchange has been filed by Oakley H. Gibbs, of Omaha, Neb.

St. Louis, Mo.—Henry Burg, of the Annan-Burg Grain & Milling Co., had an operation performed on one of his eyes, on Feb. 21, and is reported to be progressing satisfactorily.

MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—J. F. Babcock, superintendent of elevators for the Montana Elvtr. Co., died here recently after an illness of eight months. He was 51 years of age.

Helena, Mont.—Thieves entered the T. C. Power Co.'s elevator in the Northern Pacific yards, early in the morning of Feb. 15, gaining entrance thru a broken window, and stole a large quantity of sacked grain, including 20 sacks of cracked corn, 5 sacks of hard wheat, 5 sacks of whole corn, 8 sacks of bran shorts, 40 sacks of ground chicken feed of 10 and 25 pound size, and 5 sacks of dairy rations, totaling more than two tons of grain.

NEBRASKA

Humphrey, Neb.—The Humphrey Mills has installed a power mixer in its feed plant here.

Pleasant Hill (Dorchester, p. o.), Neb.—Grothe Bros. plan to rebuild their mill that burned here recently.

Morse Bluff, Neb.—We took over the Farmers Grain Co. The transfer was made Feb. 12, 1930.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Loup City, Neb.—The Brown Grain Co. bought the two elevators at Loup City and the one at Austin, Neb.—Brown Grain Co.

Manley, Neb.—The Manley Co-op. Grain Ass'n has recently installed Seedburo moisture testing and grain grading equipment.

Royal, Neb.—Mrs. Emma Kline, of Battle Creek, has bot the Hering Mill, north of this point, and will change it into a feed mill.

Humbolt, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. has made some repairs on its plant here. The York Foundry & Engine Works furnished them.

Kimball, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is planning some remodeling, part of which has already been started. The York Foundry & Engine Works has furnished the equipment so far.

Sidney, Neb.—The Chamber of Commerce moved at a recent meeting to start immediate action towards influencing the Federal Marketing Board to favor this city as a location for one of the two large terminal elevators to be erected in Nebraska.

OMAHA LETTER

W. G. Kellogg, manager of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has been admitted to membership in the Grain Exchange.

The Allied Mills, Inc., which recently took over the Omaha Alfalfa Milling Co.'s plant in this city, has had same completely remodeled and has installed new machinery.

There is a possibility that we may construct a grain elevator in the vicinity of Omaha, but the negotiations are still in a tentative state.—Mo. Pacific R. R. Co., E. A. Hadley, chief engineer.

Omaha, Neb.—Directors of the Grain Exchange at a meeting held Mch. 4, voted to proceed with the organization of a stock exchange. The special stock exchange com'ite, which is composed of L. L. Quinby, chairman, W. T. Burns, C. D. Sturtevant and J. L. Welsh, was empowered to carry out its plans, which had been submitted and accepted by the directors, without delay. It is hoped to have the new exchange open within a few months.

Omaha, Neb.—The Cargill Commission Co., of Minneapolis, which is a member of the Omaha Grain Exchange and maintains an office here, plans the construction of a 5,000,000-bu. terminal elevator in this territory, but the question as to just where it will be built has not been decided. It is thot it will be either here or at Blair. A com'ite representing the Omaha Grain Exchange went to Minneapolis Mch. 5 to confer with the Cargill Co. and officials of the Northwestern Railroad regarding the matter.

NEVADA

Yerington, Nev.—The directors and stockholders of the Farmers Mill & Feed Co. are considering the advisability of installing an alfalfa meal mill.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Application for associate membership in the Grain & Flour Exchange has been made by J. H. Caldwell.

Boston, Mass.—I have been ill all winter and think I will give up this line of business.—Fred L. Cressey (grain commission).

Boston, Mass.—The grain com'ite of the Grain & Flour Exchange for the coming year is composed of Henry E. Taylor, chairman; Alex. S. MacDonald and M. D. Benzaquin.

Fitchburg, Mass.—The Fitchburg Farmers Co-op. Union, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, $10,000; Everett Wainonen, pres., and Oscar Jarkko, treas.; to deal in grain, feed and fertilizer, and to establish and operate grain elevators.

NEW YORK

Franklinville, N. Y.—James H. Gray, of Springville, N. Y., has bought the mill of Harry F. Page, who has operated it since 1915.

Jeddo, N. Y.—The James O. Rignel Co. of Lockport and Medina, recently bot Leon Lewis' feed mill here and will operate same after making improvements.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The G. L. F.'s new feed mill here is completed and was put into operation during the last week of February. It is of large capacity and is equipped with the latest machinery.

Cape Vincent, N. Y.—Edgar H. Swartout, owner of a feed mill here for 25 years, died recently after an illness of three months. He is survived by his son Claude, who has been associated with him in the operation of the mill.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—The St. Lawrence Valley Power Corp. has bought the mill and elevator property of Bill, Bell & Co., also the plant of the Maple City Milling Co. here, and will operate them. Charles O. R. Bell, president of both companies, intends to retire this year, having been in the business for 46 years.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

Notice of the death of David B. Dearborn was posted on the Produce Exchange on Feb. 19. He was dean of the ship brokers and his age was 97 years. He was purser on the first ship that passed thru the Straits of Magellan.

Notice has been sent out by the secretary of the Produce Exchange that Jacob B. Hoffman has been expelled from that body by order of the board of managers. New members of the Produce Exchange include R. F. Kilthau, and Emanuel F. Rosenbaum, Jr., of Chicago.

Despite the protest of the New York Produce Exchange, the new storage charge of 1/25 of 1 cent a day per bu. of grain on railroad cars on track, main siding or offshoot, became effective Feb. 15. The Interstate Commerce Commission's protest board declined to suspend the rate, and consignees of grain standing on track at New York for 10 days, or not unloaded after the usual three-day notice of arrival will have to pay storage at that rate, unless complaint procedure is instituted before the commission itself.

Weehawken, N. J.—The New York Central R. R. Co. has recently completed the installation of a grain drier, which is now ready for operation, at its Pier 7 Weehawken Grain Elvtr., in New York harbor. The type is a Hess Indirect Steam Drier consisting of four units, with a total capacity of 4,500 bus. per hour when about 2% moisture is extracted, the drier being located in a brick and steel building served by a 30-inch conveyor direct from the elevator. Grain can be dried in batches or continuous flow. The new drier house was built by the Folwell Engineering Co.—N. Y. Central R. R. Co., F. N. Melius, ass't gen'l mgr.

NORTH DAKOTA

Lignite, N. D.—The feed mill here burned recently.

Fordville, N. D.—The Fordville Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, together with 6,000 bus. of grain, burned recently.

Rhame, N. D.—The Farmers Equity Union's elevator here burned Feb. 22, together with a large quantity of grain; insurance covered the loss.

Fargo, N. D.—Nelson, Hunter Co., a copartnership consisting of L. J. Nelson and Croil Hunter, has been dissolved and the business will be continued by Mr. Nelson under the name of the Nelson Grain Co.

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OHIO

McComb, O.—The McComb Farmers Elvtr. has installed a Sidney Combined Sheller and Boot.

Weston, O.—The Rural Grain Co. is installing a large Sidney Revolving Corn Cleaner.

Ansonia, O.—E. E. Vance has succeeded J. W. Hufnagle as manager of the Ansonia Grain Co.'s elevator here known as the West Elvtr.

Bloomville, O.—Fire caused by an explosion resulting from lighting the office fire with kerosene totally destroyed the plant of L. B. Einsel on Feb. 18.

Massillon, O.—F. O. Marty's mill, known as the Lincoln Highway Feed Mill, was damaged by fire recently, the loss being estimated at $4,000. The cause was said to be the explosion of a gasoline engine.

Lorain, O.—A $5,000 fire on Feb. 17 at the H. H. Berk & Son plant, known locally as the Mills Elvtr., which two fire companies battled for an hour before they got it under control, was believed to have been set by juvenile fire-bugs.

Hillsboro, O.—We will operate the R. H. Toell & Co.'s elevator in the near future. There are two elevators in Hillsboro—R. H. Toell & Co.'s and the Whisler Grain Co.'s.—H. A. Robinson, pres., Highland County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Columbus Grove, O.—The farmers of this section who were trying to organize farmers co-operative grain elevator company and considering buying the three elevators at this point, as reported in the last number of the Journal, failed to raise the money.

Bedford, O.—The Fred J. Bissell Co., of Twinsburg, O., has bot the Bedford Milling Co., and Fred Bissell will engage actively in the management of the local business. The entire personnel of the company will be retained. A new complete stock of feeds will be handled.

Cincinnati, O.—The sixth floor wall of the elevator of the American Diamalt Co., fell out recently, and completely crushed the small office building adjacent, injuring Ralph Strickmeyer, inventory clerk, who was in it at the time. Both of his legs were fractured. The damage was estimated at $8,000.

Toledo, O.—The National Milling Co., a subsidiary of the National Biscuit Co., plans the erection of a $600,000 grain elevator here, which will double the company's handling capacity, the new building to have a capacity of 2,250,000 bus., to be 112 feet high and each unit of storage to hold 25,000 bus. If the desired site can be secured, construction will start soon and be completed by August.

Fayette, O.—Aungst Bros., operators of an elevator at this place and of a flour mill and elevator at Archbold, recently filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy and J. F. Ham has been appointed receiver. Assets are listed at $150,000 and liabilities at $95,000. It is expected that creditors will be paid in full. Samuel and Arthur Aungst operated the elevator here, which they bought about five years ago from the Fayette Co-op. Assn., and two other brothers were in charge of the mill and elevator at Archbold. The failure of a Toledo brokerage firm, the slump in wheat prices and other adverse conditions were given as the reasons for the failure.

Toledo, O.—The annual convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Assn. of Ohio was held in this city, at the Hotel Waldorf, on Feb. 25 and 26, about 250 being in attendance. D. H. Allen, of Chicago, gave the address prepared by S. J. Cottington, president of the Farmers National Grain Corp., in the absence of the latter. Newly elected officers are: Pres., William C. Horn, of Castalia (re-elected); first vice-pres., L. C. Schmunk, of Rocky Ridge; second vice-pres., Leon Gove, of Avery; secy., Charles Latchaw, of Defiance (re-elected). The offices of the association are located at Fostoria. It is rumored that a large terminal elevator may be erected at Toledo at some future date.

OKLAHOMA

Sapulpa, Okla.—The Phillips Gin Co. is now manufacturing a line of mixed feeds.

Guymon, Okla.—W. L. Perry has added a hammer mill to the equipment of his feed plant here.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Frank Winters, of the Winters Grain Co., has been ill for several weeks.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A hay storage barn of the Superior Feed Mills Co. burned recently: loss, $1,500. The barn was filled with $700 worth of hay at the time.

Hennessey, Okla.—Work on the Star Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s new 100,000-bu. concrete elevator is going forward rapidly under the direction of the Southwest Engineering Co., which has the contract. The elevator will be 150 feet high.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Harry C. Ware, formerly of the Oklahoma Mill & Elvtr. Co. but who retired several years ago, died unexpectedly at a hospital in this city, Feb. 22, at the age of 52 years. He had been in poor health for several months. A son and daughter survive him.

Sallisaw, Okla.—The Arkoma Grain Corp., which operates an elevator here and at a number of towns through Arkansas and Oklahoma, with headquarters at Ft. Smith, Ark., has agreed to furnish an oats thresher for this county (Sequoyah) and buy all the oats at top market prices if a sufficient number of farmers will sign up to plant enough acreage to justify it.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Dishman, Wash.—The Boyd-Conlee Co., of Spokane, has bought the Falls City Milling Co.'s local feed store and warehouse.

Arco, Ida.—A new rope drive was recently installed in the Thomas Bros'. elevator here. The purchase was made from the York Foundry & Engine Works.

Marysville, Wash.—E. N. Weeks, formerly of Lethbridge, Alta., and his two sons recently opened an alfalfa feed grinding mill here, which they are operating under the name of Weeks Alfalfa Products Co.

Portland, Ore.—Walter Wilson on May 1 will give up his position as manager of Louis Dreyfus & Co., to accept a position in the grain department of Russell, Miller & Co., wire brokerage company, which took over this part of the business from Blyth & Co. on March 1.

Wendell, Ida.—Ahlquist Bros., of Buhl, owners of the Wendell Milling & Elvtr. Co. plant that burned in January, have let the contract for the erection of a warehouse and office building 30x110 feet. Contract for the new elevator has not been let, but it will be completed in time for the new crop, by July. Melvin Gates is manager.—I. M. D.

Terreton, Ida.—Twenty-five citizens of the Mud Lake country have organized a company for the operation of an alfalfa meal mill, which has been secured through the advice and assistance of F. A. Sweet, of the Standard Coal Co., of Salt Lake City. The mill will cut four tons of hay an hour. A contract for 2,500 tons of meal has already been secured.

Seattle, Wash.—The Merchants Exchange expects to move into its new home, the new Exchange Bldg., on Apr. 1, which building will also house the Grain Exchange, the Marine Exchange, the Curb & Mining Exchange, the Stock Exchange and the butter and egg men. The new quarters, which are very roomy, will be up-to-the-minute in convenience for exchanges and also for the general public as well.

Seattle, Wash.—Horace P. Chapman, pres. of Soya Millers, Inc., past-pres. and now treas. of the Seattle Merchants Exchange, chairman of the building committee that arranged for the new 23-story Exchange building nearly completed, is a candidate for port commissioner of King County, Wash., the port district in which Seattle is located, and has the endorsement of the entire grain and milling fraternity of the county, as well as that of other organizations.

Portland, Ore.—The I. C. Sanford Grain Co. is out of business and Harold Sanford, who is liquidating the affairs of the company which was established here, at Spokane and at Seattle about five years ago, now has charge of Wood-Baxter & Co.'s grain department. I. C. Sanford has retired.

PENNSYLVANIA

Tunkhannock, Pa.—Brown & Fassett, an old established feed company here, have started the construction of a new plant.

Germania, Pa.—New equipment has been installed at the Germania Roller Mills, including a boiler, a ball-bearing feed grinder and a scourer.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The office of the grain and feed departments of our business is being moved to 1227 W. Carson St., this city. —Jesse C. Stewart Co., per W. A. Low.

Philadelphia, Pa.—F. Cooper Rogers, a member of the Commercial Exchange and who conducted a brokerage business, died on Feb. 19, after a short illness, at the age of 37 years.

Philadelphia, Pa.—George W. Hobson, grain merchant of this city for over 40 years, died Feb. 27, at the age of 67 years. He retired from the firm of Hobson & Co., which he had founded, in 1927.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Redfield, S. D.—The Redfield Co-op. Mills have added some new equipment increasing their capacity from 300 to 400 barrels per day.

Elkton, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son, of Brookings, are installing a 24-inch Munson Attrition Mill in one of their elevators here.

Groton, S. D.—Walter Amsden and Wilbur Violet have been arrested charged with stealing 600 pounds of alfalfa seed from a farmer near here.

Menno, S. D.—The Western Terminal Elvtr. Co., of Sioux City, has closed its local elevator, and the former manager, J. S. Meyers, will be a candidate for county sheriff.

Hot Springs, S. D.—The Midwest Milling Co. is building a second addition to its building recently completed here, having a floor space of 24x32 feet, to be used for storage.

Flandreau, S. D.—J. C. Aarness is putting in a 27-inch Munson Ball Bearing Belted Attrition Mill, Munson Corn Crusher, and Strong-Scott New Improved Pneumatic Air System. He is using an 80-h. p. oil engine for power.

Centerville, S. D.—The Centerville Milling Co.'s mill burned Feb. 21; loss, $50,000. An up-to-date feed mill was installed last fall and a $10,000 artificial ice plant was under construction at the time of the fire.

Grant Siding (Elkton p. o.), S. D.—The elevator here owned by Frank and Timothy Mangan, burned at the noon hour while the men were at lunch March 1. Not even the records were saved. The elevator contained 20,000 bus. of grain, mostly oats, which was destroyed as were also two freight cars.

Baltic, S. D.—Our company, the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Baltic, S. D., was organized in 1887 and the undersigned started as manager in July, 1899, and has been manager of the company all of the time save the two years July 1, 1920. to July 1, 1922. Our company handles grain, coal, flour, feed, salt, hides, twine, grass seeds and livestock. A year and a half ago we installed an attrition feed mill. We have our own motor trucks for hauling grain, coal and livestock. The writer has been a subscriber to your Journal for 20 years and considers same one of the best publications of its kind.—E. J. Oyan.

SOUTHEAST

McComb, Miss.—Guy's Feed & Coal Co. has installed a mill and will do custom grinding.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta Flour & Grain Co's new unit at its plant here, described in the Journal's last number, is now mixing and blending feeds.

Birmingham, Ala.—Officers of the Grain Exchange recently elected are as follows: Pres., Lee Allen Brooks; first vice-pres., John W. Wood; second vice-pres., Cecil Cowan; treas., F. B. Yielding; secy., O. L. Bunn.

Rome, Ga.—The Theodore Stivers Milling Co. has awarded the contract for the new plant to be erected here, as reported in the last number of the Journal, to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., and the foundation was started on Feb. 19 for the main building, which is to be of concrete and steel, with metal frame windows, as near fireproof as possible.

TEXAS

Bushland, Tex.—Carl Hill has awarded the contract for the construction of a 20,000-bu. elevator to Rochelle & Rochelle.

Hereford, Tex.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., Inc., is building a 35,000-bus. plant here, Rochelle & Rochelle having the contract.

Dalhart, Tex.—The Schuhart Grain Co. recently added to its storage and installed some new fast-handling equipment, the work being done by Earl Shepherd.

Sherman, Tex.—The Graco Milling Co., has secured a site from the Rock Island R. R. and this spring will start the construction of a stock and poultry feed plant.

Richmond, Tex.—The Anderson-Clayton Co. has bot the cottonseed oil mill here, previously owned by the state, and is installing new machinery and putting the mill in good shape.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—General Mills will erect an elevator of 1,176,000-bus. capacity, adjoining its plant here, giving that company a total storage capacity at this point of almost 2,000,000 bus.

Pampa, Tex.—The Henderson Grain Co., headquarters at Ft. Worth, has opened a branch office here, with Warren Jeffus as manager. The company will deal in grain and cotton futures, and will have private wires to all principal markets. Offices are maintained in Ft. Worth, Lubbock, Plainview, Amarillo and Sherman.

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Lark, Tex.—The J. N. Beasley Grain Co., of Amarillo, is erecting a 35,000-bu. house here, to be of frame construction, metal clad, and equipped with the fastest grain handling equipment. Earl Shepherd has the contract.

Texas City, Tex.—The Texas City Terminal Railway Co. has recommended enlarging the elevator facilities this year, altho a new elevator was only completed last summer, the proposed improvements to cost approximately $2,000,000. The three trunk line systems, the Missouri Pacific, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the Santa Fe, are the joint owners.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Here at Ft. Worth we have under actual construction at this time bins to take care of about 1,000,000 bus. We are also building a new headhouse to handle this unit and it will also handle a unit holding about 750,000 bus. that we constructed last year. The contract has been let to the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., and all machinery and equipment has been purchased.—Kimbell Milling Co., W. L. Newsom, sec'y-treas.

Galveston, Tex.—Work on the Galveston Wharf Co.'s 6,000,000-bu. elevator is progressing steadily, the towers, concrete mixer and necessary equipment for the construction were installed late in February. The elevator is being built in three units, the first of which is the headhouse, the second being half of the storage bins and the third the other half. Foundation piling has been driven for all three units and all excavations made. A five-foot slab covering the piling on the second unit has been poured and the headhouse foundation was being poured on one of the last days of February. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract and Horner & Wyatt are the engineers.

UTAH

Provo, Utah.—The Chamber of Commerce has approved a recommendation that it seek the establishment of a large flour and feed plant for this city, and John O. Beesley, chairman of the new industries committee, was chosen to work out plans.

Salt Lake City, Utah—W. H. Barrett, a former elevator operator of this city, has been appointed general manager of the Intermountain Grain Growers, Inc., a co-operative marketing organization now being formed under the Federal Farm Board plan, to have its headquarters at Ogden. Local units in Utah and southern Idaho are being formed.

WISCONSIN

Nekoosa, Wis.—The Nekoosa Milling Co.'s plant was severely damaged by fire on Feb. 22; loss, $18,000. It is one of the oldest plants in this section.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—Fred Sancer, of Fox Lake, has bot the Fred Bird feed mill and will continue its operation. Mr. Bird erected the mill about seven years ago.

Frederic, Wis.—The Frederic Roller Mills has been consolidated with the Haertel Co., of Minneapolis, which has bought a controlling interest from M. E. O'Donnell.

Kewaunee, Wis.—The Knauf & Tesch Co., grain elevator and mercantile dealer in this city for many years, has sold its mercantile business and will confine itself to its grain elevator operations.

Boyceville, Wis.—The Boyceville Elvtr., owned and operated by the Wisconsin Milling Co., of Menomonie, burned early in the morning of Feb. 25; loss, $18,000. A quantity of grain was destroyed also some new feed mixing machinery that had been installed only a few days before. The fire started in the cupola, and in the absence of a fire department raged unchecked until the building was reduced to ashes. Arthur Heinsohn, manager, saved the firm's records. The company will conduct its business in its warehouse here until a decision regarding rebuilding is reached.

WYOMING

Lander, Wyo.—The Lander Mills, owned and operated by G. F. Early & Son, has reopened after being closed for the installation of some new machinery. Flour and feed are manufactured.

New Elevator at Bazine, Kan.

An old 7,000-bushel elevator that had outlived its efficiency was torn down by the Humburg Lumber, Grain & Supply Co. at Bazine, Kans., last spring to be replaced with a modern structure, designed and built by the Star Engineering Co. to meet present day requirements.

The new house is a studded, iron-clad structure anchored to a concrete foundation which includes steeply hoppered concrete bin bottoms and a well for the leg which extends 20 feet below the sills. The house is bonded and rodded for lightning protection.

Five bins afford storage room for 10,000 bushels of small grain. Four of these extend from the foundation to the square. The fifth is an overhead loading bin that can be used either for loading or storage, since a loading spout also extends through it. All bins are substantially rodded to withstand any stress to which they may be subjected.

In the driveway at the side is a Kewanee Truck Lift, a wide Kewanee steel grate that eliminates the necessity of much sweeping, and a double steel pit with a butterfly valve to throw grain to the desired side. Grain from the receiving sinks drops into a boot, where it is picked up by 10x6 in. V buckets carried by an 11 in. leg belt.

A Buffalo Forge Blower on the head creates a draft that withdraws most of the chaff and dust before it can get into the distributor. The turn-head serves a 4-bushel Richardson Automatic Scale, which empties either through a 10-in. well casing loading spout into the loading bin, or through an 8-in. well casing that extends through this bin to the Kewanee flexible loading spout, or to a Boss Air Blast Car Loader.

A Winters Universal Head Drive transmits power to leg from a 7½ hp. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Motor. A 1 hp. Fairbanks-Morse motor is used to operate the air compressor. A 10 hp. Fairbanks-Morse motor is direct-connected to the Boss Air Blast Car Loader. A fourth motor of the same make uses its 2 hp. to run the blower for removing chaff and dust.

10,000 bu. Elevator of the Humburg Lumber, Grain & Supply Co., at Bazine, Kan.

All the machinery in the elevator, including the elevating machinery, runs on dust-proof SKF Ball Bearings, which cut greasing labor to a short and infrequent job. Even the boot pulley runs on these bearings. Machinery was purchased from White Star Co. A 16x64 ft. iron-clad structure comprises the warehouse and office. The warehouse is divided into three rooms, where cement, lime, plaster and other side-lines can be stored.

The office end of the building is large and is attractively finished with a masonite lining that is resistant to changes in temperature. It has large windows, the one at the north side, where the scale is located, being extra large to admit ready vision to the outside and plenty of light on the scale beam. The scale is a 10-ton Fairbanks with a self-registering beam.

Handily built against the north side of the office, between the office and the scale platform, is a small stile-fashioned contrivance with three steps going up on either side. This is a great convenience in climbing up to the level of big trucks in order to test the grain for weight per bushel. It makes a couple of easy steps out of what normally requires athletic agility.

When the new house was completed, the present manager, John Kuehn, took charge.

The Farm Board's Problem

From address by Harry N. Owen before Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n

An unpleasant fact that is usually soft pedaled is—the world is growing more and more independent of the United States for its supply of wheat and the time may not be far off when it will be entirely so. The average Canadian crop for the five years (08-12) was 173,000,000 bus., for (25-29) it was 377,000,000. Given the population, which will come in time, Canada can grow as much wheat as the United States is growing now. The five year average for Australia (08-12) was 82,000,000 bus.; (25-29), 131,000,000; Argentine (08-12) 145,000,000; (25-29), 223,000,000. Some time Russia will get back into the export game.

Then, too, we must not forget to give due weight to the change in the trade balance brought about by the United States becoming a creditor nation, instead of a debtor country. When the people of the United States owed large sums abroad it was good business to give it the edge when buying what it had to offer. It made the investments safer. Now that we are the creditor, the countries that owe us will buy elsewhere, everything being equal.

There is a strong sentiment in what we used to call the British Empire, but which is now known as the British Commonwealth of Free Nations, for free trade among these nations with a tariff wall around the United Commonwealth. Lord Beaverbrook is trying to organize a new party to crystallize this sentiment into political action. If this should ever happen, Canada and Australia would get the first call from the United Kingdom for wheat. Today the best customer we have for wheat is the United Kingdom. I have been told about the signs in English Bakeries, "No flour from American wheat used here." I do not vouch for the truth of this. There seems to be some hostility on the part of English millers against the Canadian wheat pool, some of which may be transferred to our Farm Board. This is natural. They are buyers, so resent anything that looks like price raising. On the final showdown I think Canada will be given the edge over the United States, especially as we are trying to do the same thing as the pool.

Ideal Storage for the Country Elevator

With the holding policy of the Farm Board filling boats and cars on track, grain may be expected to back up in the country, and the provision of increased storage capacity at country stations is likely to be well rewarded.

At Minot, N. D., a wise step in this direction was taken by the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. in erecting the 50,000-bushel concrete tank annex shown in the engraving.

The new storage consists of a group of four fireproof tanks separated in one direction, with connecting walls to form three interstice bins, or a total of seven bins. A tunnel below and a gallery above contain 12-inch spiral conveyors connecting with the cribbed elevator 20 feet distant. The conveyor boxes and the spouts are of steel. Steel sash are used for windows glazed with wire glass.

The conveyors are driven by enclosed fan-cooled Fairbanks-Morse motors with Texrope drives.

The old elevator has four legs, of which two are for receiving. The two legs in rear of work floor elevate screenings and clean grain from the cleaner. Each of the two G. E. Motors in cupola drives two legs. The cleaner is driven by a Fairbanks-Morse Motor with silent chain. The Fairbanks Receiving Scale has a capacity of ten tons, and in the cupola is a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, with a Strong-Scott Floor Counter to register the dumps. The bins are equipped with an Ibberson Alarm.

This up-to-date storage was erected by the Hickok Construction Co.

A full cargo of wheat is reported to have been recently worked from Portland, Ore., to the United Kingdom, at less than the replacement values, simply because of low freight rates.

The Times of Argentina says a record crop of corn is assured for this year. Continuing, it says it is prepared to disbelieve acreage figures put out by the government, "as thousand of hectares were sown to maize (corn) that would have been sown to wheat, had the weather, at wheat seeding time, been propitious."

Losses from Weeds Colossal

(Continued from Page 321)

stealing from themselves and from their neighbor. Planters are actually robbing themselves by planting these insidious weeds.

What to do? Well, first I would say: Do not plant a pound of clover until you know what it contains. Have your seed tested carefully realizing that it means money to you later in the year.

I would hearily recommend thoro cleaning when found necessary. Can this be done for nothing? Certainly not, but better to pay for it now at a low figure than to stand the heavy dockage or even refusal of the seed when you attempt to sell it in the Fall.

Some, perhaps many of you, had the same experience this year as my friend Mr. Adams down in Ohio. He had a splendid stand of red clover—almost ideal from a seed standpoint—but, his field was full of dodder. It worried him only a little for he felt sure he could sell the crop without any trouble. In late October he took his seed to a reputable seed house and offered it for sale. "Why, Harry," said the seedsman, "I can't use this seed—not at any price. I'd like to have the clover and I'd pay you well for it, but we couldn't possibly buy this stuff. Do you realize that there would be a 50 percent shrinkage on every bit of it, and then it wouldn't be absolutely clean?"

My friend took his seed home discouraged and a bit hurt. Here he was with a good crop and no sale for it. One of his neighbors, however, came to his rescue.. Having noticed the very fine stand of clover during the year and needing some seed for this spring he dropped in to see Harry Adams, bought the seed at current market price and took it home. Thus, Adams sold his seed, the neighbor got what he wanted and they are both satisfied. But what about the coming year and the years to follow. Unless the neighbor cleans the clover seed which he bought from Harry Adams he is going to infest his own land with dodder. He is going to rob the land of a rightful producing value, he is going to steal from himself in actual money returns. He is going to aid in increasing the $3,000,000,000 figure for the United States.

ALL MUST HELP.—I know how hard it is to accept blows either physical or mental. But we must steel ourselves toward our enemy,—we must train and train to meet him. Today—right—now—we should determine to attack this dodder and buckhorn enemy in a strong attempt to defeat him in 1930.

Concrete Annex to Elevator of Farmers Co-operative Co., at Minot, N. D.

The Seed Situation

Further reports from our crop correspondents confirm the trend indicated in the reports printed in our last issue. There are sections in every one of the corn belt states that will have to depend upon outside sources for seed.

Ohio seems to be in the worst condition among the heavy corn producing states, with Indiana, Illinois and Missouri but little better off. State departments of agriculture, the various colleges, and the men in the grain and seed trades know what the situation is and are all passing the word on to the farmers. Whether or not they heed, is entirely up to them.

Corn testing less than 90 per cent germination should certainly not be used for seed. It means not only a loss of about 6 pounds in each bushel, but it also means planting at least one acre of each ten, without the possibility of any production, unless replanting is resorted to.

The final report of the U. S. D. A. indicated a production of 2,157,000 bushels of clover seed (red and alsike) in 1929, against only 961,000 in 1928. The states of largest production were Ohio, with 515,000 bus., Indiana, with 390,000; Illinois, with 234,000; Michigan, with 257,000; Wisconsin, with 136,000; Minnesota, with 122,000, and Iowa, with 154,000.

Production per acre did not show much gain, but the acreage was more than doubled and weather conditions over wide areas were favorable to the harvesting of the crop. The trouble, however, is that in many sections the seed is heavily infested with dodder and buckhorn. In other sections these pests are not present but other noxious weed seeds take their places, and the importance of using good seed cannot be stressed too heavily.

The following table shows, by percentages, the number of reports from the different states where good and bad seed corn and red clover are found.

	Corn		Clover	
	Good	Bad	Good	Bad
Illinois	43	57	50	50
Indiana	30	70	20	80
Iowa	60	40	65	35
Kansas	55	45	..	..
Minnesota	85	15	..	..
Missouri	30	70	..	..
Nebraska	75	25	100	..
North Dakota	20	80	..	..
Ohio	15	85	50	50
Oklahoma	70	30	..	..
South Dakota	85	15	..	..

The United States Experiment

The Farm Relief Board in the United States, constituted to stabilize or improve prices, has become perhaps the greatest disturbing factor in the market. It has not been able to recognize in advance the effects of the actions it has taken from time to time and it has frequently changed its policy abruptly. The whole history of this experiment is a striking illustration of the difficulties and dangers of artificial interference with marketing. Canada is inevitably affected by conditions of supply and prices in the United States, and all that can be said is that Canada profoundly hopes that wisdom will come to the Farm Relief Board. —*Grain Trade News*, Winnipeg.

Observations on Grain Drying

Scientific studies of grain drying have been made by Heinz Gehle, Professor of Engineering, and have been published in "Die Muehle," a milling periodical of Leipzig, Germany, a translation of which has been made for readers of the Journal by the Hess Warming & Ventilating Co., from which the following is taken:

On entrance into the drier the difference between washed and nature-damp grain is to be observed. The water-film of the kernels coming from the cleanser protects this, for example, during a certain time even with high temperature of hot air, from excessive heating, because the available quantities of heat are used up first in the vaporizing and steam making of the water and so cannot serve for heating the underlying grain kernels. Not until this water-film and portion of the water particles in the hull under capillary attraction, which escape easily, are dried out (that is to steam and vapor) will the corn itself be strongly heated; and the danger of injury through too high temperature begin.

HIGH TEMPERATURES POSSIBLE.—The distinctions will then be noticeable through various strengths of the water-film and character of grain; that is whether this absorbs a greater or lesser portion inward. Out of this fact arises with it a wide play for the differentiation of hot air temperatures; for provided that the drying time is not too long one can go to temperatures up to 500°. Even seed stock is dried with temperatures of several hundred degrees without injury to germination so far as the driers are built corresponding to the purpose.

It is important to beware that all grains during their movement thru respective apparatuses shall be warmed with absolute uniformity.

In cut 945 the air is carried in and out through roof-style passages. The warm air admission is from either side and the heating is uniform.

In cut 946 on the other hand the entrance and exit of the passages is always on the same side; and since the entrance of warm air is always to the right, the right sliding grain is also warmer than that on the left side.

In cuts 947, 948 and 950 (likewise) the different positions of the saddles are shown in cross section and no doubt the cut 947 shows the best arrangement from which results a very uniform heating both of all layers of the cross section (and in conjunction with cut 945) likewise of the assembled mass flowing thru. The arrangement according to cut 945 heat entrance alternating between exhaust may be practically always planned. With cut 948 there enters as may be seen from the hatching a diversified heating; as the saddles here lie over gaps; but one entire row always exhausts and a second lets the warm air enter. Still worse, of course, would be the arrangement after cuts 949 and 950, where the passages lie one above another; and besides the unequal contact with the hot air, it results moreover that these grain-streams flow between the saddles more quickly than those which touch and flow around the canals. To all constructions per cuts 945 to 950 the disadvantage attaches upon the application of higher temperatures that the entrance passages absorb from their walls respectively the temperature of the hot air and thereby work as radiators (heat-bodies). If one therefore applies temperatures above 70°; he must consider the rate of movement of the grain and the height of the passages; so that the kernels which come into direct contact with the walls of the canals may not become too hot. Air temperatures above 100° Cent. are therefore hardly applicable in normal working, except for use in the upper part; while below where the grain is already drier and warmer the temperature must be lowered by admission of adjacent air. Also the speed for the grain must not be too little and the height of the separate radiators not too great so that the grain may not remain too long in contact with the hot sheets above.

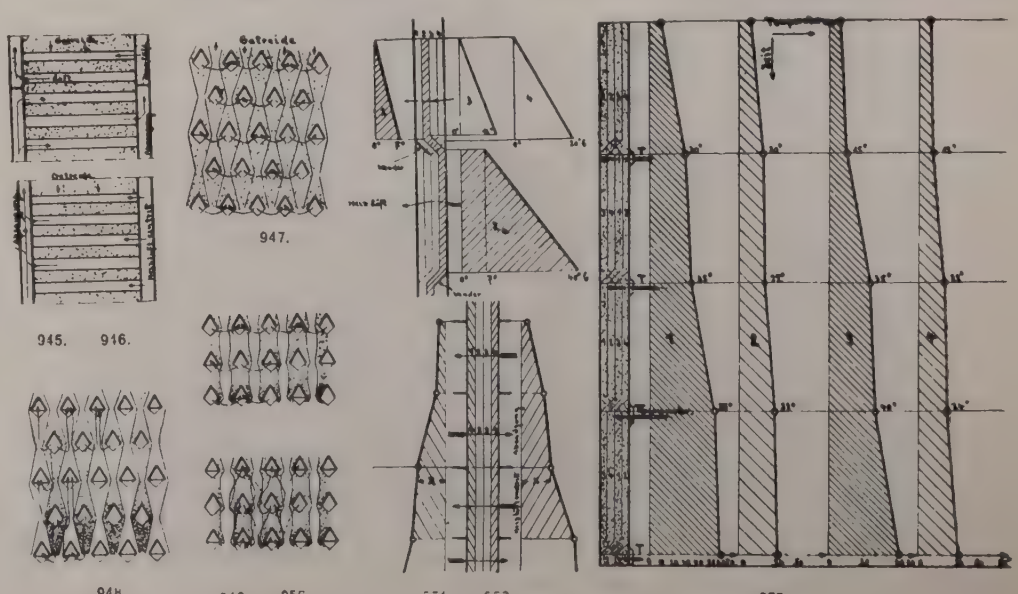
CONTACT WITH HOT METAL.—This question of the contact with heated metal sheets is also interesting with the drier-columns per cuts 951 to 956; and in cases where higher temperatures are applied, it is a warning. With cuts 951 the grain column sliding down the drier-shaft between two walls of perforated metal would be divided into four streams 1 to 4. From the corresponding diagrams of heat absorption (2, 2A, 3 and 4) it is to be seen that the divided stream is varied and the distance between the separate controls (turns) must be carefully absorbed and selected with a view to results, because otherwise the outer stream (in cut 951 indicated by No. 2) will become too warm; while the other streams reach no temperature so high. Here, too, lies a danger-moment which may lead to spoiling a part of the drying charge unless one watches the outflow even when he has a thermograph there.

Such cases become apparent from practice and have brought about, that over-anxious superintendent require the air not be heated over 45 to 50. Certainly then overheating the grain cannot come in; for as soon as the air-temperature has reached the outer section it cannot be heated any higher and the corresponding unused heat units go to the next section and so on until the whole column has a uniform temperature. However, although the danger of overheating has been overcome, one must watch the slides as otherwise the outer section on the hot air on the entering side loses too much moisture and will consequently become drier than the other streams.

Certainly so low an air temperature would obviate all dangers which arise from too high temperatures but the driers must actually then be built larger for the same results with regard to quantity and dried performance which involves a higher trade price, and also the power requirement would mount because greater air volumes are to be moved. The use of such low temperatures will therefore reduce itself to exceptions and so one finds in practice in the majority of cases of the last described driers heat temperatures in the neighborhood of 70°. Next to the shaft drier with turning arrangement per cut 951 one finds also constructions with changeable air arrangement as cut 952 shows. On each side warm air in-take and exhaust alternate with one another with regular spaces between and from this results a fairly uniform heating of the outer section, as may be seen from the diagram. Still, however, the outer streams 4 and 1 through contact with the sheets heated by the hot air on the side of the hot air in-take and through the drying with the hottest air with a greater thickness of layers become warmer than the inner streams 1 and 2; and one does well with it after a certain time to divert with a control as shown in cut 951 stream 2 and 3 into the outer streams. This arrangement, then, according to cut 952, provided with turns, would be a very good construction for the application of higher temperatures. With the drier according to cut 951 on the contrary, the fact remains to be faced that streams 2 and 3 become warmer than 1 and 4, and the thickness of the grain layer to be dried must with this arrangement be less than with the construction under cut 953 if value is accorded to the utmost uniform warming of all sections. Up to a certain point the layers of course become mixed, too, during the passage, since no absolutely sinking occurs upon the whole surface; and there will be acquired through this with constructions somewhat favorable a certain equalization, upon which, however, one cannot and should not unconditionally rely. A controllability should therefore be provided with driers of greater layer width so that thermometers, as cut 953 shows would be dipped in the several streams in order to determine the progress of heat absorption.

One or two thermometers are sufficient under the circumstances which one inserts constantly in the observed stream for periods five minutes long; then leaves off and brings to the next test position. One can thereby establish the total heat absorption of the material for a certain air temperature and quantity with a specified charge of grain and observe from this if there are defects existing; what air temperature can be used, etc. If there are shown then, for example, in many portions excessive temperatures of the outer section, then one can by building in a deflector separate these subdivisions, and so very easily remove the defect.

And also with regard to baking quality of the flour and the good quality of nutrition one must in many cases again divide up separate portions or again increase the air temperatures or the air volumes. With low temperatures the more distant grain stream is hardly warmed up to the first deflector and not dried; since the air passing thru is very much cooled and already saturated with moisture. If the rate of movement is small; then this grain will long remain damp and the outer adhering water will penetrate into the kernel, which for damp-washed inland grain is almost always injurious. It would therefore be good to increase the air temperatures and to divide the portions as far as the deflector in order to subject streams to drying in half the time. To build in one deflector only without increasing the air temperature or the air volume is never sufficient. For half the time otherwise those layers that were neither warm nor dry enough will cool off the saturated air and again become wetter.



Layers of Grain Flowing Through Drier.

Patents Granted

1,749,747. Automatic Scale. Harlan A. Hadley, St. Johnsbury, assignor to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt. In a scale, the combination with a counterbalancing means, of a tape pivotally connected thereto, a rack bar mounted on the tape, and guiding means for the rack bar.

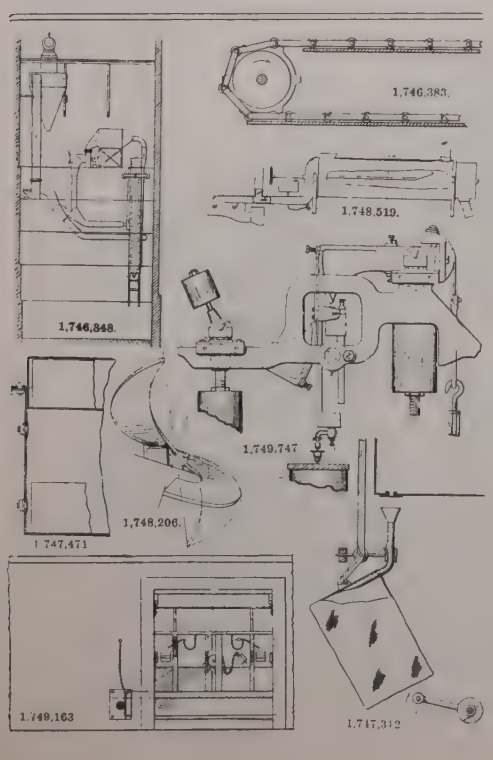
1,748,206. Making Spiral Conveyor Flight. Jos. D. Christian, San Francisco, Cal. The process of making a manganese steel screw Conveyor flight which comprises casting a split annular disc of manganese steel, permitting the cast disc to cool, and stressing the cold disc to give it a permanent set in the shape of a helicoid.

1,746,383. Chain Conveyor. Arthur Deakin, Montreal, Que. The conveyor comprises a plurality of links, plate supports secured thereto, pins passing thru the adjacent ends of the links and split rollers rotatably mounted on the pins, the rollers having radially stepped joints arranged at opposite sides of and paralleling the bores of the rollers and means to hold the portions of the roller together.

1,747,312. Bag-Filling Machine. Kristian Middelboe, Fredericksberg, near Copenhagen, Denmark, assignor to F. L. Smidth & Co., New York, N. Y. The combination of a filling spout adapted to enter and support a bag to be filled and inclined to permit the filled bag to be slipped therefrom, means to dislodge the bag from the inclined portion of the spout, a lever by which the filling spout is supported, and a presser toward which the filling spout is pressed by the weight of the bag and its contents to clamp the bag against the presser.

1,749,575. Disinfecting Seeds. Max Engelmann, Wilmington, assignor to E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. A process for the disinfection of seeds, which comprises treating the seeds with a mixture of copper sulfate and an alkaline substance insufficient in amount to convert the copper sulfate entirely to the insoluble basic sulfate. A process for the disinfection of seeds, which comprises treating the seeds with a dry, finely powdered mixture of copper sulfate and magnesium oxide, the amount of the latter being insufficient to convert the copper sulfate entirely to the insoluble basic sulfate.

1,749,163. Grain Door. Jurgen Siemsen, Custer, Mont., assignor of one-half to Anna Berry, Billings, Mont. The door comprises a lower slidable section of rectangular form and provided at its vertical edges with laterally projecting flanges, an upper horizontal bar extending between and secured to the upper ends of the flanges, the bar being outwardly spaced from the lower door section, a lower horizontal bar extending between and secured to the flanges, vertical bars extending between and secured to the upper and lower horizontal bars, said vertical bars being outwardly spaced from the lower door section, and an upper rectangular door section slidably received between the lower section and the upper and vertical bars, the vertical edges of the upper section being slidably engaged with the flanges.



1,748,519. Grain Drier. Patrick F. Normandeau, Ronan, Mont. A grain drier comprising a cylindrical body having intake and discharge ports arranged in the opposite ends thereof, a screw conveyor operatively mounted within the body, a jacket disposed entirely about the side walls of the body with its walls in spaced relation from the walls of said body, means for supplying heated air from the space between the body of the jacket, at the end thereof adjacent the intake port, a discharge port for the jacket at the opposite end thereof, and a partition arranged at each side of the body for closing the space between the same and the jacket and adapted to cause the heated air to circulate at the lower side of the body, the partition terminating short of the discharge end of the body whereby to admit the heated air from the lower part of the body into the jacketed space about the upper part of the body.

1,746,348. Grain Conditioning Machine. Jas. Alfred Hall, Bedford, and Walter Frank Cross George, Wilby, Eng. A grain conditioning machine comprising a tower or casing with an air inlet conduit extending down one side thereof and communicating freely with alternate rows of ducts open at their lower ends which extend across the grain tower or casing, an air exhaust conduit extending down the opposite side of the tower or casing and communicating freely with the other alternate rows of ducts which extend across the tower or casing, the exhaust conduit and the inlet conduit being in communication outside the tower or casing by means of a fan and heater, and means establishing a restricted communication between the air inlet conduit and the alternate rows of exhaust duct within the tower or casing, and a valve controlled communication on the outside of the tower or casing between the air inlet conduit and the exhaust conduit.

1,747,471. Elevator for Grain. August H. Eckardt and Henry F. Harloff, St. Paul, Minn., assignors to Eckardt Mfg. Co., St. Paul. The elevator comprises a trough consisting of at least two members placed together in longitudinal alinement and having outturned flanges on their upper sides, an outside angle plate fitting over the joint between the members, the angle plate having outturned flanges fitting underneath the first flanges, a U-shaped guide consisting of at least two members placed together in longitudinal alinement and having outturned flanges fitting upon the first flanges, an inverted U-shaped cover consisting of at least two members placed together in longitudinal alinement and having outturned flanges fitting upon the last mentioned flanges, each of the sets of members being placed together in such manner that the joints of each set break joints with the joints of the other sets, and an endless conveyor in the trough having its upper stretch supported by the guide members, the conveyor including flights which engage the bottom of the trough for the lower stretch of the conveyor.

Annual Report of Millers National

The Millers National Insurance Co., in its 54th annual report to policyholders, issued by Sec'y F. S. Danforth, Chicago, Ill., shows the insurance in force Dec. 31, to have been $525,841,981.00. Of this the risk on the mutual plan on flour mills, elevators and contents was $37,529,128.

The total admitted cash assets are $5,690,292.77, of which $4,634,000.00 is invested in bonds, there being $404,143 cash on hand, and $293,000 premiums in course of collection.

The total liabilities are $2,837,299, including $244,373 unpaid losses.

Income during the year included $3,581,306 premiums on cash policies, $144,052 premiums on automobile policies, $459,372 assessments on mutual policies, and $268,099 interest on investments.

Disbursements during the year included a net amount of $1,160,092 paid for losses, $593,345 commissions and brokerage, $264,857 salaries, $74,768 in taxes and fees, and numerous small items making the total $2,369,405. Since its organization the company has paid on losses $24,969,537.

Annual Statement Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co.

The 27th annual statement of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., issued by J. J. Fitzgerald, sec'y, shows the insurance in force on Dec. 31 to have been $231,143,249.00.

Included in the total assets of $2,599,415.39 are $1,231,493.53 of municipal bonds, $214,200 of government bonds and certificates, $743,216.24 of first mortgage loans and improved real estate, $122,096.70 in real estate and $119,313.91 uncollected premiums.

For liabilities there are reserved a voluntary special reserve of $300,000 cash and other items totaling $1,309,723.02, leaving a surplus of $1,289,692.37.

Annual Statement of the Western Millers Mutual

The Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., of Kansas City, Mo., on Dec. 31, had $62,184,535.00 insurance in force, as reported by Sec'y Chas. H. Ridgway, in its 47th annual statement.

The $796,320.21 assets included $699,617 in bonds and $47,952.71 due on balances from premiums and agents.

Liabilities include $187,595.52 reserve for reinsurance, $102,894.51 deposit premiums and membership fees, and $29,683.28 losses in process of adjustment.

The income during the year consisted of $576,749.03 in premiums and $29,259.41 in interest, and exceeded by $120,645.86 the disbursements, consisting of $135,869.47 losses paid, $195,151.60 savings and dividends to policyholders, and $154,341.51 expenses. The losses paid since organization total $2,441,519.90.

Entrance Switch Protects Building

All electric wires leading to motors, even when not in operation, are a potential fire hazard, if the current has not been switched off. Even tho all the machinery be shut down in the dead of night the current is ready to burst out like water from a broken pipe if the insulation on the wiring breaks down, technically called a "short circuit."

Short circuits usually result in excessive heating of the wires, and if they are not in conduit the flash between the wires will ignite combustible material. Even tho the wires are in conduit it may become dangerously hot.

The only thing preventing this short between wires that are charged is the insulation covering them. This insulation will withstand only about 600 volts when in good condition. Unfortunately, insulation deteriorates with age and adverse climatic conditions. Sometimes it is weakened during the installation. These conditions are seldom noticed until a breakdown occurs.

Lightning or a transformer breakdown may cause good insulation to be subjected to thousands of volts which it can not withstand. This occurrence, even if it does not cause fire, produces a very dangerous condition in that it is likely to leave the electrical equipment highly charged.

Opening the entrance switch, be it on a power or light circuit, will go a long way toward preventing these happenings. The purpose of the switch is to cut the current out of the building, and when that is done not much can happen. Be on the safe side; keep the current out of the building when it isn't needed.

FIRE

can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.

Supply Trade

Advertising doesn't jerk. It pulls, but if stuck to, it will exert an irresistible force. Advertising is no game for the quitter.—John Wanamaker.

Dings Electro Magnetic Spout Separators have recently been installed in the following Michigan feed plants to eliminate tramp iron: R. J. Forgrave, Rudyard, The Oakland, Ann Arbor and Thunder Bay Mlg. Co., Alpena.

Toledo, O.—We have just shipped our 17th Randolph Direct Heat Drier to Russia (U. S. R. R.). Last week we shipped one to Mexico and will be making shipment of a drier to Haiti during the next ten days.—O. W. Randolph Co.

Minneapolis, Minn. — The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. has developed a new department for the manufacture of equipment to pulverize and burn coal in power plants. Additional sales offices will be established to take care of the rapidly increasing business in this department.

Chicago, Ill.—The North American Car Co., operating poultry, refrigerator and tank cars, has purchased the business of the Live Poultry Transit Co., operators of rolling equipment for transporting live poultry. The former also takes over the subsidiary, the Premier Poultry Manure Co.

Winnipeg, Man.—The way the market is at the present time it would only be a wild guess if we were to give you any estimate as to what we think of this year's prospects. We do, however, feel that there will be the average amount of work, particularly in view of quite a few branch line extensions.—N. E. Knudtsen & Son, Ltd.

We find that there has been more call for drying and conditioning equipment in the past year than ever before. The grain coming from the combine in the early part of the season carries too much moisture to stand shipping, and most elevators in this territory are installing some type of equipment to take care of this feature.—Rochelle & Rochelle.

Washington, D. C.—While coalition leaders continued to protest against eleventh hour tariff log rolling and vote trading the senate, on Mar. 7, again reversed itself, putting cement back on the dutiable list. An amendment to impose a duty of 6c per cwt. was adopted by a vote of 45 to 37. This was a reversal of the action of Jan. 31, when the senate in committee of the whole, by a vote of 40 to 35, restored cement to the free list, as in the present law, eliminating the house bill rate of 8c per cwt.

Dalhart, Tex. — Farmers are no longer using the old slow method of harvesting their grain, for combines, tractors, and trucks have certainly changed things, and many grain dealers are finding their elevators are too small and entirely too slow, but the live wire dealer is as busy as can be getting his house ready for this coming rush of grain, and many are building additional bins to take care of many bushels he had to dump on the ground last year and then had a double handling cost, and those extra costs cut their profits. I find the average dealer is interested in just two things—more speed, more cars. The big idea seems to be to get the grain thru the elevator and into a car and on its way to its final destination.—Earl Shepherd.

Ithaca, N. Y.—To any man entrusted with the upkeep and maintenance of power drives, the Morse Chain Co. offers a very valuable document in its new data book, Bulletin No. 38. Here, in concise, readable form will be found all the information needed to design, install, and maintain Morse Silent Chain Drives. Pitches, horse power ratings, and dimensions are given in a very complete set of tables. The selection of sprockets, and the cutting of teeth for them is thoroughly described. Prices are given, not only on the regular Morse line, but also on special chains, sprockets, and so forth, which is an extremely helpful feature to the millwright or maintenance man who is faced with peculiar power transmission set-ups. This Data Book also goes into the subjects of Morse Chain Speed Reducers and Morse Flexible Couplings at some length, showing their practical application to every-day power transmission jobs. These two pieces of equipment are generally recognized by the foremost engineers in the field as being of increasing importance, since they have accomplished so much in lengthening the useful life of machines, and giving more efficient performance under difficult conditions. This bulletin will be sent to any Journal reader without charge, and it surely deserves a place in the file of everyone interested in efficient, economical transmission of power.

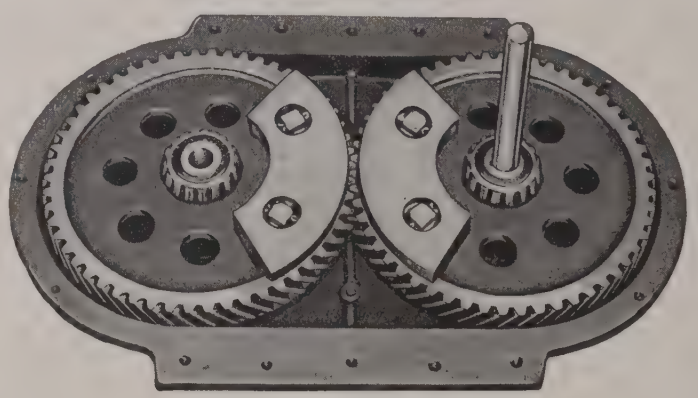
Receiving Separator Without Eccentric Drive

A machine with a wide range of usefulness is provided in the Niagara Separator. Altho designed to receive grain as it comes from the farmer's wagon it is capable of cleaning all kinds of grain and seeds by substituting screens of correct perforation.

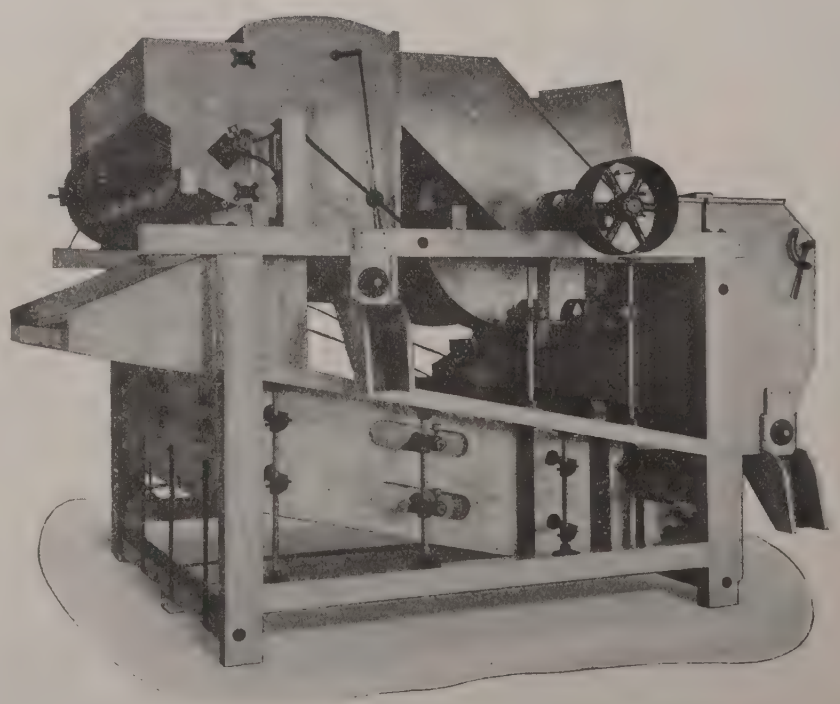
The frame of hard wood is mortised and tenoned and held together by heavy wrought iron bolts with cast iron washers under the heads. The body is of thoroly seasoned wood. All the perforated screens are made from sheet steel and are securely fastened to rigid hardwood frames.

The sectional gate automatic feeder is new. This device is supplied with a fluted feed roll carried by bearings bolted to the framework of the machine. Adjustable brush screen cleaners operated by the right and left cut screws keep the main and seed screen perforations open at all times.

Being equipped with the Juby Drive there are no troublesome eccentrics to throw oil on the floor or pound and rack the shaking shoe to pieces. This drive is an automatic balance which gives a silent and perfectly balanced back and forth motion to the shaking shoe. Besides producing more even and superior grading re-



The Juby Drive.



Niagara Receiving Separator Equipped with the Juby Drive.

sults, this smooth motion gives a greater capacity on the same screening area over screens operated by eccentrics. Being oil-proof and dust-proof it will run for years with little or no attention. It is recommended that it be oiled not oftener than once in two years. The drive is securely mounted upon the shaking shoe and moves back and forth with it. It is driven from the fan shaft, by a narrow belt over two adjustable idlers which act as belt tighteners. The shaking shoe, instead of being split in two units as where eccentrics are used, is built up as a single unit, thus giving a shoe of rigid construction that will last indefinitely.

The shaker motion being in perfect balance makes it unnecessary to brace or fasten down the machine in any way.

The Juby Drive is extremely simple, consisting of two machine cut gears held in place by an absolutely dust-proof and oil-tight housing, kept partially filled with lubricating oil. At the circumference of the gears are two weights that neutralize one another, but at two points they produce a kick which gives the desired back and forth motion to the shoe without any side play or other vibration.

This drive has been in use for the past five years and is now operating on machines in all parts of the globe. Many new elevators in the United States last year were equipped with Niagara Separators having Juby Drives.

As to capacities, an hitherto unheard of output of 15,000 bus. per hour has been obtained on the largest size machine, known as the Niagara Special Scalping Shoe. On so small a screen area so great a capacity has never before been obtained with an eccentric drive. A large number of machines have run four years without changing the oil.

An important point is the running of the belt to the Juby Drive over take-up idler pulleys that prevent any slipping of belt that would cause a loss of motion to the shaking shoe, thereby making a tail-over of grain which should go thru the perforated screen.

By adjusting a valve for the first suction leg the operator can remove much or little of the lighter material at this point. The air suction lifts the material to be removed, the heavier particles depositing into the first screenings chamber where they are conveyed to one side and the very fine dust passes to the suction fans. The grain after leaving the first suction leg drops onto the scalping screen which removes large coarse material such as pieces of wood, coal, large straws, etc. The grain then passes into the large main screen, which is clothed with a finer perforation for removing straw joints, small stones, weed tops and other impurities larger than the grain itself. The grain passing through the main screen, drops onto the seed screen which is clothed with a finer perforation for removing small seeds, sand, etc. The grain then passes to the second suction leg where it receives the same treatment as in the first.

Additional information will be given readers of the JOURNAL on application to the manufacturers, the Richmond Mfg. Co.

Silver selling at the lowest price for many years will stimulate exports of wheat from India, as the buyers in Europe will be able to pay in the depreciated metal. Mexican silver dollars are quoted at 31⅝ cents.

Quacks Would Keep Farmer Ill

G. W. Godfrey, a "master farmer" of Algona, Ia., addressing a group of business men at Huron, S. D., stated that the farmer had listened too much to the politicians, who, like some doctors, wish to make us think that we continue to be seriously ill, so that they may keep on collecting fees.

"The sooner we realize the farm problem is one we must solve ourselves, the sooner our ailments will be over. Relief must come from within," he said.

Books Received

NEW FACTS IN POULTRY FEEDING, by Philip R. Park, describes the properties of Manamar, a combination of fish meal and kelp, principally, in feeding poultry. Formulas on chick feed, growing ration, laying supplement, and all mash ration for poultry are included. Sent gratis by Philip R. Park, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

NEW FACTS ON FEEDS, by Philip R. Park, treats of organic minerals in animal and poultry feeds. Such mineral elements as magnesium, iron, iodine, manganese, copper, etc., are considered. Formulas for feeding dairy cows are included. Sent gratis to Journal readers on applicaton to the publisher, Philip R. Park, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

WILSON'S RED W BOOK covers tankage, meat scrap, meat meal and other packing house by-products used for feeding purposes. It gives definitions, information on composition, experimental data, cost information, an analytical table on feed ingredients, formulas for poultry mashes, and other information of value. Prepared by L. Selle, mgr. Animal and Poultry Feed Dept., Wilson & Co. Sent to readers of the Journal on application to Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.

CORN IN KANSAS, compiled and published by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is a most comprehensive study concerning the production of that important grain, in the Sunflower state. There are chapters on breeding, culture, harvesting, storing, marketing, etc., and 1,700 growers are said to have contributed facts and figures, which help to make this 280 paged book, well worth while. Copies may be procured from J. C. Mohler, Sec. of Agriculture, at Topeka.

THE BREAD OF BRITAIN, written by A. H. Hurst, who has had many years of experience in the grain business in England, pictures in a brief but interesting way the development of the grain business in that country. In bringing the story right up to date, the author says among other things: "the mere existence of Farm Board with the power to interfere with the market on the basis of motives plausible to itself alone, has, as a potential factor, affected the real market in Chicago, and made safe economic hedging in that market, inoperative." He also says that the operations of the Pool in Canada have made the hedge in Winnipeg, even more dangerous than the hedge in Chicago.

The English price of the book is two shillings and six pence, and copies may be procured from the Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Ave., New York, for perhaps 75 cents.

THE RED BOOK for 1929, contains statistical information relating to stocks, cotton, grain, provisions, live stock, seeds, crops, imports, exports, etc., of principal countries. It is a publication for ready office reference, and gives such statistics as receipts of the various grains at various markets, range of prices on grains, production of grains. It also gives grade requirements, contract requirements in various markets, and a description of how trading is conducted on the Chicago Board of Trade. Complete to Dec. 31, 1929. Compiled and published by Howard, Bartels & Co., Inc., Chicago.

The Canadian Pool Guaranty

The bills introduced in the three prairie provinces of Western Canada provide indemnity to the banks against losses or loans made to the Canadian pool, as determined after all the wheat delivered up to July 31, 1930, has been sold. The Act is one-sided in that it fails to give the government any voice in the management of the pool whereby to minimize the loss. It is an appropriation of public money to a private purpose. If the Canadian Wheat Pool works such a great economy in marketing grain, Why should it be necessary for it to run to the Government for help?

Three grain firms of Rotterdam, Holland, have defaulted on payments, as the result of falling prices. They are the Algemeine Commissiehandel, the Graan en Controle Maatschappij and the Oliezaden Import Maatschappij.

SAVE 50% OF YOUR TIME

WITH AN AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC

CUT-OFF OFFICIAL BROWN—DUVAL MOISTURE TESTER

Write for prices on moisture testers and complete catalog of SEEDBURO Quality grain and seed testing equipment, which includes grain grade specifications. **We are the Largest Handlers of Grain and Seed Testing Equipment in the World.**

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1018 S. Wabash Ave. CHICAGO

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, $3.00; paper, $1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, $2.50; cloth, $2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¾x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price $2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5¾ inches. Cloth bound. $3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, $20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 213 pages. Appendix of 60 pages contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. Private supplement of 68 pages; Ciphers arranged in Terminational Order, 40 pages, contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. $10.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price $15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, $12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¾x8¼ inches. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price $10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Wheat Pool Facing Crisis

The editor of the *Fargo Forum* who recently made an investigation of the Canadian Wheat Pool, writes:

Of a sudden the Canadian Pool has been engaged in exacting and bitter conflict—the conflict that always comes when one group seeks to control its products to the extent of a monopoly and tell another group how and when it shall have these products. For six years the Pool has had this in mind, for six years its army of producers has been preparing, drilling, marching up the hill to the peak of orderly marketing with the reins of power in its own hands. But when an army marches up a hill, reports of its strength, its progress, its purposes, fly before it, and fall upon alarmed ears beyond. And then, another army marches up the other side and there is war. And that is what has happened to the Pool. It is in a conflict. Its army of producers has come to grips with the army of consumers. Organized selling, *as the Pool has developed it,* has encountered organized buying, and today organized buying is in the ascendancy, as it usually is in such struggles.

Any crisis that the Wheat Pool faces is bound to be intensified many fold to the individual members, for the returns of each depend almost entirely on the success of the Pool in marketing the wheat. When the wheat cannot be sold, the farmers cannot be paid. And when they cannot be paid, the grocer, the meat man, the banker in their respective communities cannot be paid. Business becomes partially paralyzed, collections cannot be made, credit is damaged or stopped, ill feeling rises, faith in the Pool begins to decrease, troubles multiply and inevitably there is a break-up. Now there is no doubt that the Wheat Pool faces a serious crisis, and its members are facing various crises of their own. They still have not received the final payment on the 1928 crop. Only the initial payment on the 1929 crop has been made, and the March 1 interim payment is approaching with no prospect of being met. Back in the interior things are not very pleasant. Times are hard. Farmers are worried. So are merchants and bankers. . . . The farmer is pressed, but there is nothing he can do. The grain he harvested is in the Wheat Pool basket, much of it unsold, and he cannot get his settlement.

From the Cotton Trade Journal

Another Course in Grain Grading

The University of Nebraska is conducting a short course for grain buyers and elevator managers at Lincoln, Nebr., during the week beginning March 24. This is a five day course devoted to the various problems of elevator management, including grain grading. The U. S. Dept. of Agri. is co-operating with the University of Nebraska in presenting this short course, which will last five days. Persons interested should write Prof. T. H. Gooding, at the Nebraska State Agricultural College, Lincoln.

A two-reel film showing grain grading from the farmer's wagon to the export cargo, will be shown Tuesday evening, March 25. This course offers an opportunity for grain elevator operators to obtain a working knowledge of the Federal grain standards.

Growers Exchange Charged with Restraint of Trade

Llewellyn A. Banks, independent citrus grower and shipper of Riverside, Cal., has brot suit for $2,000,000 damages against the California Fruit Growers Exchange, charging conspiracy between its president, C. C. Teague, the Union Pacific Railroad Co. and banks to delay his shipments, ruin his credit and influence public discrimination against his product because he *refused to join* the exchange. Teague is a member of the Federal Farm Board.

Shortly after his refusal to join the exchange Banks found his credit cut off at banks in Los Angeles, San Fernando and Pomona.

Besides being a citrus grower in a large way Mr. Banks is a newspaper publisher, bank executive and fruit grower at Medford, Ore.

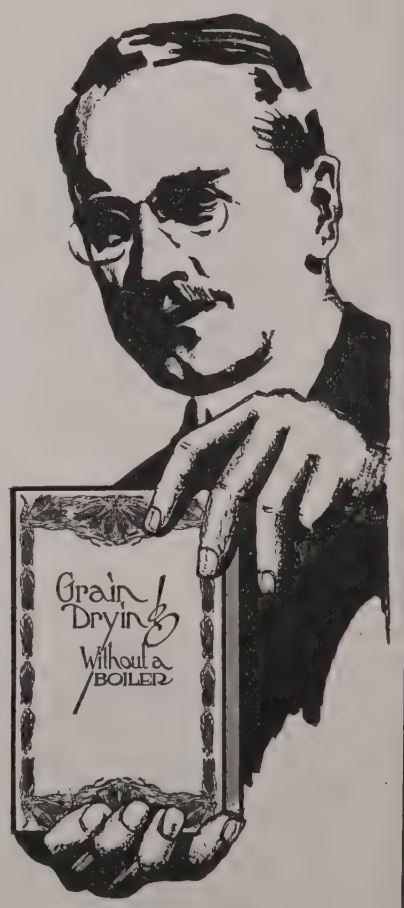
Sixteen Years Ago - -

The first Randolph Grain Drier was put into operation.

- - And Today

Randolph is the selected Grain Drying Equipment for elevators and mills throughout the United States and Foreign Countries.

Engineers of large elevators and mills—men who keep in touch with all modern developments—who are constantly investigating improved methods—were among the first to prove the value of the Randolph Grain Drier as an additional insurance against losses in business. But—before they became regular users of the Randolph, they made the most rigid investigations of its practicability, its economy and its efficiency of operation.



The Original Randolph Principle of Direct Heat Drying Is Fully Protected by Patents.

Upon request we shall be glad to send you our catalogue giving complete information on the Randolph Grain Drier and how this Drier was originally developed to meet every requirement for handling all kinds of grain, seeds and beans.

O. W. Randolph Company

TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Grain Carriers

With the arrival at St. Louis, Mar. 4 of the packet Mobile, of the Federal barge line, the opening of service on the lowest Miss. River was formally inaugurated. A capacity cargo of 1351 tons was carried and the boat arrived in St. Louis 11 hours ahead of schedule.

A concerted effort is being made to have the depth of the N. Y. State barge canal increased from 12 to 15 feet. It is recognized that with the completion of the new Welland canal, much of the grain formerly trans-shipped at Buffalo, may go out by way of Montreal.

The railroad grade crossing is a problem of interest to all and there is a continuous agitation for grade separation. The difficulty lies in the cost and the rapid increase in the number of crossings at grade, the report of the I. C. C. indicating 1697 more of them at the end of 1928, than at the beginning of that year.

The Canadian Pacific Ry. announces that it will spend $21,000,000 in western Canada this year, eleven million of this going into the construction of branch lines and ten into the improvement of lines already built. The larger part of this expansion program is said to be called for by the phenomenal growth of the Canadian wheat belt.

Walter Moore, the New York ocean freight broker in his review of Mar. 7, says: "Again we report four fixtures for the week. This is the third week in succession that there has been four fixtures a week. It shows very clearly the lack of any real demand. Rates all on the distress basis, and nothing in sight to improve them. Montreal opening navigation offered at 10c, Antwerp-Rotterdam basis, with option Mediterranean at 13c basis without the slightest interest on the part of charterers. Even offers of parcel lots from Montreal at low basis meet with cold indifference."

I. C. C. Activities

The first tentative excess earnings recapture report rendered by the I. C. C. since the decision of the Supreme Court last May in the St. Louis & O'Fallon case, was made public by the Commission on Mar. 4 in Finance Docket No. 3643, in connection with the excess income of the Brimstone Railroad & Canal Co.

The Commission found that the earnings of the Brimstone, a nine-mile Louisiana line owned by the Union Sulphur Co., were in excess of a return of 6 per cent upon the value of the property devoted to transportation service in each of the years 1920 to 1925, the total amount of the excess being $520,871.21, of which one-half amounting in this case to $260.435.61, is under the law, payable to the Commission for the use of the general railroad contingent fund.

The Commission, on reconsideration, in No. 19353, Southwestern Milling Co., Inc., vs. Rock Island et al., has affirmed the finding in the former report, 148 I. C. C. 145, that the aggregate charges assessed on wheat, carloads, shipped from points on the Rock Island in Kansas and Oklahoma to complainant's plant at Kansas City, Kan., there milled into flour, and the product moved in switching service to industries at Kansas City, Mo., were unduly prejudicial but not otherwise unlawful. However, the finding awarding reparation and authorizing the adjustment of outstanding switching charges to the basis found non-prejudicial has been reversed and reparation denied. The original finding was that the charges were unduly prejudicial to the complainant to the extent "that they exceeded, exceed, or may exceed the aggregate charges contemporaneously applicable on wheat shipped from the same points of origin in Kansas and Oklahoma milled in transit at competing mills at Hutchinson, Kan., or other directly intermediate points, and the flour forwarded to the same industries at Kansas City, Mo., but not otherwise unlawful." In the addition the Commission found that the complainant had been damaged and was entitled to reparation.

In No. 22576, Bay State Milling Co. vs. Ann Arbor, et al., Examiner Haley says that rates on grain from Minneapolis, Belle Chester, Goodhue, Hastings and Zumbrota, Minn., accorded transit at Winona and the grain or the grain products forwarded to destinations east of the Ill.-Ind. line were inapplicable, but not unreasonable. Reparation is recommended.

In I. & S. 3420 the I. C. C. has suspended from Mar. 3 until Oct. 3, schedules in supplement 17 to Boyd's I. C. C. A-1952. The suspended schedules propose to reduce the import rates on blackstrap molasses, carloads, from New Orleans, La., and sub-ports, to various points in Oklahoma and Kansas on the C. R. I. & P. Ry.

In I. and S. 3420, the Commission has suspended from Feb. 24 until Sept. 24 schedules in L. D. Chaffee's I. C. C. A-193, joint with F. L. Speiden's I. C. C. 1353. The suspended schedules propose to establish commodity rates on agricultural implements, asphalt, grain and grain products, iron and steel articles, molasses and syrup, petroleum and petroleum products, and salt from Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La., via barge and rail lines to destination in southern states which in numerous instances would result in the application of lower rates from New Orleans, on traffic moving through Mobile, than from Mobile proper to the same destination.

Suspends Tariffs Governing Reconsignment and Diversion

The Chicago Board of Trade has been advised that the I. C. C. has suspended tariffs filed by the various carriers in purported compliance with its decision in No. 21797, L. A. Baker et al. vs. A. G. S. et al.

These tariffs, according to the declaration of the Chicago Board, contain rules governing the diversion and reconsignment, and changes, indicated in most of the schedules as being reductions, in connection with rules Nos. 5, 10 and 14, of the reconsignment and diversion code. Specifically, the protesting organizations asked for the suspension of the rules mentioned in so far as they apply to grain, seeds, soy beans, grain products and grain by-products.

Under present rule 5, the Chicago protestant says a shipment of products arriving at Chicago, which has been given a reconsignment at some point west of Chicago may be reconsigned from the carrier's tracks at Chicago on the basis of the combination of the rate of Chicago and the reshipping or proportional rate from Chicago plus a reconsignment charge of $6.30 a car.

The proposed rule 5, the Chicago protestant says, seeks to prevent the application of the proportional rate from Chicago on such products and substitutes in lieu thereof the rate from Chicago proper, which, to points in eastern trunk line territory, is 8 cents per 100 pounds higher than the proportional or reshipping rate. A penalty of 8 cents per 100 pounds, the Chicago protest declares, cannot possibly be overcome.

In the new rule 10, the Chicago protest says, the application of the proportional rate from Chicago is taken away on the first reconsignment and the same charge, declared to be punitive, of 8 cents, is assessed as in connection with rule 5.

Rule No. 14, covering back-hauls, the Chicago protest asserts, is open to the same objections as are made to the other rules.

The Politician's Favorite Remedy

The fact is that the so-called new marketing system, provided by the Canadian Pool, by doing the very things Mr. Bennett says it has not done, has got into serious difficulties. The wheat market situation, through no fault of the trade, is critical at the present time. And the same old remedy is proposed, namely, to investigate the Grain Exchange. From a politician's point of view, no doubt it is an attractive idea.—*Grain Trade News,* Winnipeg.

The answer to your drying problem

ELLIS Grain Driers for coarse grains, seed corn, beans, peas and similar materials.

ELLIS Rotary Driers for meal, grits, all kinds of granular products, and for sterilizing package goods.

Special Equipment, including oat bleachers, sterilizers, cookers, feeders, steam traps and coils.

Inquiries solicited.

ELLIS DRIER WORKS
Division of G. L. M. Corp.
822 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Warehousemen.—A warehouseman is in general liable for loss caused by his failure to exercise such care as a reasonably careful owner would exercise.—*Miller* v. *John Repp Ice & Cold Storage Co. Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey.* 148 *Atl.* 641.

Trade-Marks.—Words "whole grain wheat" are descriptive only, and hence cannot be wholly appropriated by plaintiff, manufacturing food products, to exclusion of other manufacturers of like products.—*Whole Grain Wheat Distributing Co.* v. *Bon Marche. Supreme Court of Washington.* 282 *Pac.* 914.

Receivership of Crop.—Where crops are planted by trespasser who wrongfully assumes to hold possession and threatens to harvest and market crops for his own benefit, appointment of receiver is authorized in appropriate proceeding, under Code Civ. Proc. § 564, subd. 1.—*Barnes* v. *Morrison. District Court of Appeal, California.* 282 *Pac.* 986.

Pool Liable for Costs and Expenses of Member's Defense.—Costs and expenses paid out and obligations for attorneys' fees incurred in procuring the dissolution of a restraining order may be recovered from the signers of a bond to procure that order, where it restrained the persons to whom it was directed from doing what they had a legal right to do—following *Garden Plain Farmers' Elevator Co. v. Kansas Wheat Growers' Ass'n,* 128 *Kan.* 218, 276 *P.* 799.—*Messmer* v. *Kansas Wheat Growers' Assn. Supreme Court of Kansas.* 282 *Pac.* 728.

Warehousemen.—Bank to which bankrupt assigned warehouse receipt *held* not bona fide purchaser or holder in due course of warehouse receipt, and obtained no right to retain it, as against estate of bankrupt for benefit of all creditors, where bank's president was director of bankrupt, so that bank was charged with knowledge of bankruptcy proceeding when it received warehouse receipt as security for note, in form of loan, for which it paid no consideration, except credit of proceeds of note to bankrupt's overdrawn account.—*Gerber & Co.* v. *First Nat. Bank of Bridgeport. Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut.* 148 *Atl.* 669.

Measure of Damages for Carrier's Failure to Deliver Coal.—Allowance of damages to consignee of coal by reason of total failure of delivery, in such amount at which consignee could have sold coal at retail, less drayage charges therefor, *held* erroneous, in absence of showing that railroad company knew that coal was to be sold at retail and presumably at a profit. That railroad carrier knew consignee was in the retail coal business *held* not to authorize consignee's recovery of special damages, for coal not delivered, in such amount as consignee could have sold coal at retail, less drayage charges therefor.—*Yazoo & M. V. R. R. Co.* v. *Clarksdale Coal & Grain Co. Supreme Court of Mississippi.* 125 *South.* 725.

Shipper's Right to Stop in Transit.—Where assignee of consignee did not actually pay for and acquire straight bill of lading until after consignor's written order to stop and divert car, unpaid consignor *held* to have right to stop shipment while in transit. Where consignor exercises right of stoppage in transit, title to goods, so far as carrier is concerned, revests in consignor, and carrier is bound to obey directions to divert shipment and deliver to one designated by consignor; otherwise carrier would become liable as for conversion for failure to obey instruction.—*Dock & Mill Co.* v. *Southern Ry. Co., St. Louis. Court of Appeals, Missouri.* 23 *S. W.* (2d) 202.

Liability for Injury While Riding on Manlift.—An employee of a milling company during his hours of service went to an upper floor on a man lift to pay a bill owed to a fellow employee, with the permission of his foreman. It was a rule of the employer that employees should pay their bills to collectors when they called, and to do so on the company's time, and it was the practice of the company that employees in going from one floor to another should use the man lift; the purpose being to conserve the time and energy of employees. While the employee was going to the fourth floor on the man lift to pay the bill, he sustained an injury for which he claimed compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Law. *Held,* under the circumstances and evidence related in the opinion, the injuries suffered were incidental to his employment and arose out of it, and therefore he was within the protection of the Workmen's Compensation Law (Laws 1911, c. 218, as amended).—*Taylor* v. *Hogan Milling Co. Supreme Court of Kansas.* 282 *Pac.* 729.

Drawer of Draft Not Protected from Failure of Bank

Based on favorable Oklahoma state supreme court decisions it has been supposed that the notation on the face of a draft instructing the collecting bank not to mingle the proceeds with its other funds gave the drawer the position of a preferred creditor if the bank failed.

The Early & Daniel Co., of Cincinnati, O., used just such a notation, "This draft is a cash item and is not to be treated as a deposit. Funds obtained thru its collection are to be accounted for to drawer, and are not to be commingled with the other funds of collecting bank," but when the Fourth National Bank of Macon, Ga., failed the Early & Daniel Co. was unable to maintain its claims as a preferred creditor, the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Dec. 19, 1929, affirming the decision of the Georgia District Court against Early & Daniel Co.

The drafts were made on the Birdsey Flour Mills of Macon, payable to the bank, with Bs/L attached, on Nov. 19, 1928, covering shipments of grain. On Nov. 23 the bank accepted check on itself by the Birdsey Flour Mills and released the Bs/L, the Birdsey Mills having sufficient funds to its credit. The Macon bank issued and transmitted to the Early & Daniel Co. a cashier's check on the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, for the aggregate amount of its drafts, less exchange. Upon receipt of the cashier's check the Early & Daniel Co. sent it thru the usual banking channels, but before it could be presented to the Guaranty Trust Co. the Macon bank failed and the Guaranty Trust Co. declined to honor the check.

The Early & Daniel Co. brot suit against Herbert Pearson, received of the Macon bank, but the lower court sustained the receiver's motion to dismiss the bill.

Justice Bryan of the Circuit Court said: A question which in our opinion is decisive is whether the evidence discloses a contract under which there was created an equitable assignment of, or lien upon, funds of the Macon bank in favor of the drawers of the drafts or checks. The doctrine of equitable assignment or liens rests upon the maxim that equity regards as done that which ought to be done, and under it effect will be given to the intention of parties to a contract to make some particular property or fund security for a debt or other obligation. But to make that doctrine applicable it is necessary that the property or fund be identified or rendered capable of identification. It is not essential, however, that such property or fund be in existence at the time the contract was made; it is sufficient that it be in existence during the time within which the assignment may operate. 3 Pomeroy's Eq. Jur. (4th Ed.) §§ 1235, 1236, 1237.

The right of a cestui que trust to property which has become mingled with property of the trustee continues to exist so long as it is possible to identify the property of the cestui que trust, either in its original or substituted form, but ceases to exist and the trust is destroyed when the trust property has become so intermingled with the general property of the trustee that it can no longer be traced and identified, and in the case of an insolvent trustee the cestui que trust occupies no better position than that of a general creditor. 26 R. C. L. 1354.

In making specific application of the doctrine of equitable assignment to bank funds, the Supreme Court, in Fourth Street Bank v. Yardley, 165 U. S. 634, 17 S. Ct. 439, 440, 41 L. Ed. 855, said:

"It is also settled that a check drawn in the ordinary form does not, as between the maker and payee, constitute an equitable assignment pro tanto of an indebtedness owing by the bank upon which the check has been drawn, and that the mere giving and receipt of the check does not entitle the holder to priority over general creditors in a fund received from such bank by an assignee under a general assignment made by the debtor for the benefit of his creditors. Florence Min. Co. v. Brown, 124 U. S. 385, 8 S. Ct. 531 [31 L. Ed. 424]; Bank v. Schuler, 120 U. S. 511, 7 S. Ct. 644 [30 L. Ed. 704]. That the owner of a chose in action or of property in the custody of another may assign a part of such rights, and that an assignment of this nature, if made, will be enforced in equity, is also settled doctrine of this court [citing cases]. While an equitable assignment or lien will not arise against a deposit account solely by reason of a check drawn against the same, yet the authorities establish that if, in the transaction connected with the delivery of the check, it was the understanding and agreement of the parties that an advance about to be made should be a charge on and be satisfied out of a specified fund, a court of equity will lend its aid to carry such agreement into effect as against the drawer of the check, mere volunteers, and parties charged with notice." And it was also held that an equitable assignment applies, not only to cash on deposit, but also to money or drafts in the course of transmission or collection.

The just cited case has not been modified, as is contended by the receiver, by Equitable Trust Co. v. First National Bank of Trinidad, 275 U. S. 359, 47 S. Ct. 167, 72 L. Ed. 313, which dealt with bank credits as distinguished from bank funds on deposit; nor by any later Supreme Court decision. It therefore becomes unnecessary to review or to consider the many decisions cited in argument from District Courts and Circuit Courts of Appeals.

The bill failed to aver that the Macon bank had on deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company in New York funds which it could have assigned by its cashier's check payable to the appellant. But, assuming that there were such funds out of which the cashier's check could have been paid, yet it is not made to appear that they could be traced or identified, or came into the hands of the receiver. Although it be conceded that the Macon bank violated its instructions, nevertheless it remains true that the proceeds of the appellant's draft were mingled with and became a part of the general mass of unidentified bank funds, with the result of the appellant's claim was no better than that of a general creditor.—36 Fed. Rep. (2d) 732.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.
Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.
Freight claim savings at $100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.
W. S. Braudt, Aud. and Treas., Champaign, Ill.
Harry J. Berman, General Counsel, Chicago, Ill.

Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

THE CONNECTICUT agricultural experiment station has announced the development of a new crossed corn which will escape damage of September frosts by maturing in 100 to 110 days. It will be placed on the market this spring for the first time. The new product, developed by Dr. Donald F. Jones, is a cross between a Leaming Dent and a Canada Yellow Flint and has been named the Canada-Leaming.

AN INCREASED FLAX ACREAGE in the northwest is being very strongly advocated. It is pointed out that it should prove a profitable crop; that it can be included in crop rotation without hardship to the soil, and that seed of wilt resistant strains is now avoidable in ample quantities.

A. L. STONE, weed inspector for the state of Wisconsin, says it has been estimated that weeds are taking an annual tax of $45,000,000 from the lands in that state. Divided by the number of farms, this figures an average loss of $243.50 for each of them.

W. J. MORSE, forage-crop specialist, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Dept. Agri., who has been in Japan for several months collecting new varieties of soybeans, reports that to date he has collected more than 5,000 lots, representing every type of soybeans grown in Japan.

TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS of soy beans were recently shipped from Stoneton, Ill., the ultimate destination being Russia, where they are to be used as seed on the collectivized farms, by the U. S. S. R.

C. EDSON SMITH of Corvallis, Wash., is reported as having developed a new wheat variety which he calls "Smithsonian." It is a beardless hard red winter wheat which yields almost 75 per cent flour.

PRESIDENT HOOVER has approved the bill calling for an appropriation of $7,000,000 for seed loans to farmers in storm stricken areas.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover, alsike and timothy as of Mar. 8:

Clover:	High.	Low.	Close.	Yr.ago.
Domestic cash old	$10.30	$10.30	$10.30	$17.50
Cash new	10.50	10.50	10.50	17.50
March	10.50	10.50	10.50	17.50
March choice	10.90	10.90	10.90	....
Imported cash old	9.00	9.00	9.00	12.75
Alsike:				
Cash	10.40	10.40	10.40	19.25
March	10.40	10.40	10.40	....
Timothy:				
Cash old	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.80
Cash new	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.90
March	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.90

Dodder in Ohio Clover

Many infestations of dodder in Ohio clover fields were reported last year. For this reason, C. R. Cutler, assistant in agronomy at the Ohio Experiment Station, warns Ohio farmers to keep a sharp lookout for dodder seed in the clover seed they propose to plant this spring.

Dodder is a yellowish, threadlike plant that grows by attaching itself to clover or alfalfa plants, since it has no root system of its own. The small oval sandy colored seeds will live over in the ground for several years.

The large crop of red clover in Ohio last year with the accompanying low seed prices and the lack of a market for dodder infested seed, indicate that much of this infested seed will be offered to neighboring farmers at attractively low prices. Dodder seed cannot be removed with the clover seed equipment on the farm.

Infestations of dodder can usually be traced to the use of low grade seed or to the purchase of dodder infested hay. The weed can be avoided by the use of clean seed.

Since it is a noxious weed clover seed containing dodder must state the fact on the tag required by law provided more than one dodder seed is found in a five-gram sample of clover seed.

Seed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1929, were as follows:

	Receipts 1930	Receipts 1929	Shipments 1930	Shipments 1929
FLAXSEED				
Chicago, bus.	19,000	64,000	1,000	.....
Duluth, bus.	4,507	9,146	22,106	45,057
Ft. William, bus.	7,772	18,178	1,470	29,436
Milwaukee, bus.	11,440	5,720	1,430	9,910
Minneapolis, bus.	116,240	328,420	134,320	341,260
New York, bus.	25,000	130,000	.....	.....
Superior, bus.	3,707	56,704	9,765	.....
KAFIR AND MILO MAIZE				
Denver, bus.	6,500	3,900	.....	.....
Ft. Worth, bus.	679,900	471,900	.....	.....
Galveston, bus.	.....	.....	.....	272,142
Houston, bus.	.....	.....	.....	110,268
Hutchison, bus.	335,400	500,500	.....	.....
Kans. City, bus.	446,600	524,700	285,000	371,000
St. Joseph, bus.	10,000	7,500	.....	.....
St. Louis, bus.	63,600	123,600	43,200	67,000
Wichita, bus.	65,000	27,300	58,500	16,900
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	1,204,000	1,431,000	1,314,000	677,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	100,890	209,187	511,215	694,256
New York, bags	350	40,800	5,294	292,300
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	920,000	650,000	1,829,000	671,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	14,620	120,000	36,985	43,715
SORGHUMS				
Cincinnati, bus.	1,400	1,400	.....	.....
Ft. Worth, bus.	470,400	782,600	65,800	204,000
New Orleans, bus.	4,200	11,200	.....	.....
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth, bus.	88,400	96,200	2,600	2,600
Hutchinson, bus.	16,900	62,000	.....	.....
Kans. City, bus.	24,150	81,650	.....	18,400

A Modern Seed Handling Elevator

The Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers, Ltd., was organized in 1924, and did business in a small way in an old flour mill building at Moose Jaw, Sask. Later auxiliary storage at Saskatoon, Battleford and Prince Albert was leased, and the pool struggled along with inadequate facilities until the Dominion Government provided funds for the large new elevator now occupied at Moose Jaw.

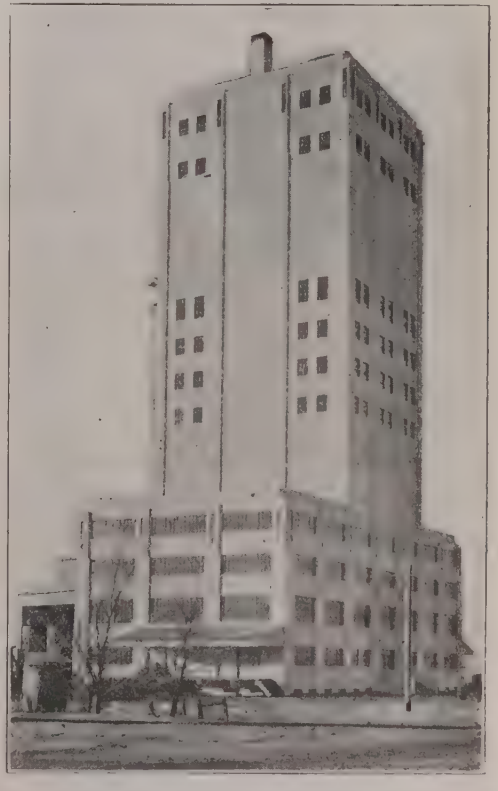
The building is of reinforced concrete, entirely fireproof and 203 feet high, the height enabling many of the cleaning machines to receive their feed from preceding machines without re-elevation, through gravity spouts.

A car haul places the cars for unloading by the double power shovels. From the receiving sink a conveyor belt carries the grain to the short leg elevating to garner on 6th floor, feeding to a 500-bu. hopper scale. The grain or seed is then re-elevated by the lofter leg to the top of the house, there to be distributed to various bins, supplying by gravity the cleaning machines on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th floors. From these bins the seed grain passes by gravity to storage bins below, the screenings being by-passed.

Bagging is done on the 5th floor on automatic truck scales that can be placed under any bin. Offices on this floor with a north light accommodate the plant superintendent and the Dominion seed inspector. From this floor the sacked grain passes down a spiral chute to the storage floors below, or to car or to trucks at the end of the building.

The basement is used for storage, chiefly of perishable farm products, and provides space for the steam boiler. On the first floor is a dormant scale for checking out shipments. A 2-ton electric freight lift and a Humphreys employes' elevator start at the basement, the freight elevator reaching the 8th floor, while the employes' lift and steel staircase go to the top of the building.

The plant has connections with both the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railroads without switching charges. It was erected by the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co.



Seed Handling Elevator of Saskatchewan Seed Growers at Moose Jaw, Sask.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.
Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.
Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.
The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LIMA, OHIO.
Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Mitchelhill Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.
Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Pure Field Seeds a Profitable Side Line

By FRANK R. MOORMAN

Sales Manager Warren-teed Seed Co.

One of the most important items in your stock is the seed you sell. And, strange as it may seem, this item is given less thought than many articles of minor importance to the farmer. Seed is the very basis of the farmer's existence. The better the seed, the surer the crop and the larger the yield.

An astounding fact is that about 55 per cent of the seed used by farmers is home-grown or traded from one farmer to another. This is a particularly vicious practice, not only because it eliminates a fair and useful profit to the Farm Supply Dealer, but because it is the commonest method of infesting a farm with noxious weeds. These weeds reduce the value of the farmer's crop and, if practiced long enough, will turn the cleanest of farms into a bankrupt and worthless weed garden. It does not stop there. One farm thus infested will contaminate an entire section.

THE FIELD SEED Dealer looks with covetous eyes on the thousands of dollars that pass between his customers in their "swapping" of seed, but to date he has been unable to cope with the problem because he cannot show good reason for changing the farmers' habits.

This great volume of profitable business can be swung to the regular dealer by the application of modern selling methods.

The basis of a profitable seed business is pure seed. Naturally, the farmer will not buy seed from you at a higher price than his neighbor asks for the same quality of seed. You can see for yourself why the farmer gets his seed from his neighbors if he has bought seed from a dealer and then later discovered that a nice crop of weeds resulted. He will naturally object to paying a premium for seed that is no better than the seed he could buy at a bargain from his neighbor. Therefore, it is necessary for the dealer to sell the highest quality of seed it is possible to obtain and to teach his customers the economy of using only the best seed. This practice will build permanent, satisfied customers and incidentally will make surer profits for the dealer.

A thorough knowledge of the danger of weeds is also important because the weed evil is the foundation of the dealer's sales talk.

The danger and expense of weeds cannot be over-stated. A farm that is relatively clean may be ruined in a few years by infestations of noxious weeds. Even a small percentage of weeds will cause great damage unless the farmer uses extreme measure to keep them down.

A PROMINENT COLLEGE of Agriculture made an extensive survey of the seed being swapped among the farmers in its state. The results showed that the seed averaged less than 70 per cent pure. This figure is astounding and gives the dealer an excellent sales talk. If the danger of this contaminated seed is not fully apparent to the farmer, the following facts will probably do the work.

A SAMPLE OF ALSIKE Clover, analyzed by a mid-western university, showed a purity of 98 per cent. "Excellent seed," the farmer will agree. However, a further analysis of the 2 per cent weed content showed that a pound of this supposedly "pure" seed contained 18,816 weed seeds: The weeds consisted of: 288 Canada Thistle, 4,272 Sorrel, 288 Dock, 1,712 Plantain, 288 Foxtail, 5,408 Chickweed, 6,560 other weeds.

If the farmer who owned this seed planted ten pounds to the acre, he would be planting 188,160 weeds on every acre.

Most of these weeds propagate at the rate of 100 to 15,000 times a year—so it is almost impossible to realize the millions of noxious weeds that would result. If this comparatively "pure" seed is capable of doing so much damage—what, then, could be expected of the seed that is swapped between farmers when it averages only 70 per cent pure? And from the farmers' standpoint, consider how expensive it is to spend weeks and months getting a field in condition for planting and then to sow 30 per cent or more weeds and inert material. Such a practice is absolute waste of time and effort, and it is very costly to the farmer. This is the common method of infesting a farm with weeds. Of course, a farm will never be entirely free from weeds, but at least the farmer should take every necessary precaution to guard against planting weeds.

SELLING THE PURE Seed idea takes time. In most cases it must be done individually when you have sufficient time to have a long, serious talk with your farmer prospect. It is a very resultful practice to visit these farmers on their own farm. Show them samples of your pure seed and compare it with the seed he may have saved from his own crop. Learn his objections and study the problem. Learn how to meet his objections with logical, sound arguments.

If possible, have the prospect send a sample of his seed to the state laboratory to be tested, and when the analysis is returned, compare the quality with your own stock. If your seed is the purest, it is possible to obtain, you have proved your point and the actual sale should be comparatively easy. You can take his old stock off his hands and sell it to the seed house for cleaning.

Make use of all the modern merchandising tools that the progressive seed houses have available for you. The better class of seed houses have a wide variety of material such as direct-by-mail campaigns, envelope enclosures, sales booklets on the value of pure

Write for Wholesale Prices on
SOY BEANS Hay and Seed
SEED CORN
FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
Bloomington, Ill.
Mention Grain Dealers Journal

CORNELL KEYSTONE (SELECTED CLEANED TESTED) SEEDS
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WE SPECIALIZE IN
ALFALFA BLUE GRASS
SUDAN MILLET and CRANE
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SWEET CLOVER
MORRIS GRAIN & SEED CO.
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RED CLOVER AND ALSIKE OUR SPECIALTY
BUYERS *Mail Samples for Bids* SELLERS
HENRY HIRSCH & SONS
Wholesale Field Seeds
SELLERS Toledo, Ohio BUYERS
RED CLOVER AND ALSIKE OUR SPECIALTY

seed, window display material, radio talks for your local stations, cuts and copy for your local newspaper advertising, novelties, and many other helpful activities that will actually sell seed for you if you will put them to work. Most of this material is furnished free and the dealer who uses it has a tremendous advantage over his competitor who does not.

There is another selling principle that will earn profits for you and for your customers if properly applied. Most dealers who handle seed carry two or three grades. When a customer asks for either of the two lower grades, always show him the best and explain the advantages that it has over the other brands. Then, if he insists on a less expensive brand, sell it to him. You will be surprised though, at the number of farmers who will buy the better seed, even though they asked for the cheaper grade.

The Seed Department will pay the dealer a real pront every year and it will attract good customers for your other departments if you will apply modern merchandising methods. It is easy to claim that "my business is different," but the facts remain that there are profits to be had in the seed business if you will go after them aggressively.

Remember a few years ago when every farmer's wife made her own soap and made most of the clothes for the family? The farmer plowed by hand, drove to town behind his horse and raised his own seed or swapped it with his neighbor.

Today, the farm wife buys her soap at the store, buys clothes for the family at the store and has most of the conveniences of her city cousin. The farmer has his tractor and drives to town in a good car—but he still swaps seed with his neighbor. It is time to modernize the field seed business and the dealer can do it if he will.

. . . A NATION-WIDE INOCULATOR CAMPAIGN IS SELLING SEED

NITRAGIN

The Original Legume Inoculator for Alfalfa, Clovers, Soy Beans, etc.

WILL DO IT FOR YOU

Many Dealers are using NITRAGIN to get the seed business — because NITRAGIN is nationally advertised. Over 35 leading farm publications included.

Many farmers buy their seed where they can buy NITRAGIN — The Original Legume Inoculant.

IT WORKS BOTH WAYS AND MEANS A DOUBLE PROFIT

and

NITRAGIN ADS ALWAYS SAY:

"Buy it at your regular seed Dealer"

A HOOK-UP WITH NITRAGIN IS PROFITABLE

Write for discounts

THE NITRAGIN COMPANY, Inc.

Milwaukee Wisconsin

How to Test Seed Corn

In describing a comparatively simple method of testing seed corn, by means of a wet newspaper and an empty fruit jar, the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Wisconsin lays down the following general rules:

In testing the germination of seed corn, it is very important to obtain a sample which represents the average of the whole lot to be tested.

If the corn is shelled and bagged, it is usually best to sample and test each bag. One method of taking a sample is to open a bag and run the hand down as far as possible and bring a handful from that part, then take a handful from near the top; and mix these two handfuls. This will provide a fairly accurate sample.

If the corn is on the ear, it is well to leave it until late winter or early spring; then test it before it is shelled. From about 100 ears chosen at random from the entire lot of corn, shell a few grains from each, mix this seed, and make a general test. In shelling the grains from each ear, take neither butt kernels nor tip kernels, but from several parts of the body of the ear.

If the general test shows a germination of 90 per cent or above, the entire lot may be considered suitable for planting.

If the germination is less than 90 per cent, examine each ear and discard those which do not have a good appearance; then make another general test.

If the general test has not been raised to around 90 per cent, either test each ear or discard the entire lot.

The poor ears which should be thrown out are the ones which are moldy, have discolored butts, are badly shrunken, can be twisted without breaking or are very light in weight. If the corn has been exposed to freezing, any ears which have noticeably wringled or blistered kernels should be discarded. Such wrinkling is most readily seen on the butt kernels.

Unless good seed corn is very scarce, it is better to buy seed that is good than to plant a home produced supply which shows poor germination. As a rule, corn should test 90 per cent or more. In some seasons and under some circumstances, corn testing only 80 per cent may be used. Seed testing less than 80 per cent is unsatisfactory for planting.

All sprouted seeds should have both shoots and roots. All seeds having no sprouts are dead. Those having a root and no shoot or those having shoot and no root should be counted as dead.

All good seeds should have sprouts of fairly uniform size. Those which have very small sprouts or decidedly weak looking sprouts when the others have long vigorous ones, should be counted as dead.

Count the seeds which are considered dead. If fifty seeds were used in making the test, multiply the dead seeds by two, and subtract the number of dead seeds from one hundred. This gives the percentage of germination.

Down at Decatur, Ill., a bank is reported to have spent $800 to equip a room for the purpose of testing the farmers' seed corn. Just why a bank should feel called upon to perform this service, when there are so many grain men in and around Decatur, who are, or who should be vitally interested, is something of a mystery.

Clover and lespedeza seed are abundant this spring, but much of the supply is so full of weed seeds that the Bureau of Plant Industry of the U. S. D. A. warns farmers that they must use more than ordinary care in selecting or purchasing seed for spring planting. The weed problem is so serious this year that the bureau advises farmers to be "sure of the quality of seeds they are sowing, particularly as to purity and freedom from weed seed."

Alfalfa — Clovers — Redtop
Timothy — Blue Grass
Grasses — Cowpeas
Soybeans — Sunflower
Seed Corn — Other Field and Grass Seeds

All our seeds are thoroughly recleaned in our own plant—tested for germination and purity. Our advantageous location with exceptional facilities for both shipping and receiving enables us to quote best prices.

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Wholesale Field and Grass Seeds
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Courteen Seed Co.
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Milwaukee

TRADE COURT MARK BRAND FINEST QUALITY

Specialize in

ALL CLOVERS TIMOTHY and ALFALFA

Your Offers and Inquiries Solicited

Fighting Proposed Increased Alsike Duty

The Farm Seed Ass'n, the American Farm Buro Fedtn., the Nat'l Grange and other organizations are fighting the proposal to increase the duty on imported alsike clover seed, from 4 to 8 cents per pound. Copies of the Seed Assn.'s protest have been sent to all members of Congress, and it is predicted that no increase from the present rate will be voted.

Among other things, this protest says the U. S. has not produced and is not now producing enough alsike to meet domestic demand and that it is merely a question of a natural limitation of production, here. The concluding paragraph of the protest says:

It is not a question of increasing present rates in order to induce greater production! There is always a demand for domestic Alsike seed, but there will continue to be importations in order to provide sufficient amounts to meet the needs of the farmers of the United States. Therefore, any increase in duty on Alsike seed—since there must be importations annually—will have to be met by the thousands of farmers who are obliged to purchase imported seed in order to plant their acres. Why should this farmer-consumer, who by many thousands outnumbers the producer of Alsike seed, be forced to pay more for his seed? Just because a sufficient amount of Alsike cannot be provided by domestic producers, why should the vast majority of consumers be penalized, particularly when the producers themselves will gain nothing by it?

OATS PLANTING has already started in some sections and will sweep into the north very soon. Now is the time, therefore, to talk good smut free seed. Planting just oats, instead of clean adapted seed oats and planting grain that is infested with smut means trouble both for the farmer and the country elevator operator.

A RECENT PRESS REPORT, attributed to Moscow, states that the 1930 sowing area in the U. S. S. R., is likely to be cut 50 per cent because of lack of seed grain. So far as is known, outside of that country, there was no shortage of winter wheat for seed and as the Soviet program called for a wheat acreage of 91,000,000 it seems logical that arrangements would be made for an ample supply of spring wheat for seed.

It is not considered possible, however, for the Russian leaders to force the planting of all of the planned acreage, although thousands of tractors, gang plows and wide drills are available, but it will be well for the grain trade of the world, including the Canadian pool, and our own Farm Board, to keep their eyes on this great potential European bread basket.

Grain storage houses to be operated on the co-operative plan are proposed in a bill recently presented to the Swedish Riksdag, making an appropriation of $800,000, according to T. O. Klath, American commercial attache in Stockholm.

Serious infestation of Hession fly is reported by the U. S. bureau of entomology to exist in southern and western Ill., southwestern Ind., and all of Mo., central Ky., central Tenn., parts of central and eastern Kans. and southeastern Neb.

Ethylene Oxide, the latest fumigant urged by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, has since been found by the Insecticide Division, to "seriously impair the germination of seeds," as explained in the Journal of Agricultural Research for Dec. 15, by H. D. Young, reporting on the "Effect of Various Fumigants on the Germination of Seeds." No report was made against chloropicrin.

Smut and Rust in Oats

As the first step in a program to reduce the annual loss suffered by oat farmers on account of rusts, the U. S. D. A., in cooperation with 65 experiment stations, has completed tests extending over a period of five years to determine varieties resistant to stem rust. Incidentally, observations also were made on the resistance of these varieties to crown rust and the smuts of oats.

An important fact brought out by the tests is that there seems to be no relation between resistance to stem rust and resistance to crown rust. Some of the varieties most resistant to one rust were least resistant to the other. Observations on the smuts, another important group of oat diseases, indicate that there is also no relation between smut resistance and rust resistance in the varieties tested.

The varieties which were most resistant to stem rust during the five-year period are: Iogold, Hajira, Richland, Minota X White Tartar (White Russian), White Tartar, Green Mountain, Anthony, and Edkin. Varieties least affected by crown rust were Green Mountain, Red Rustproof, Iowar, Burt, "Rustless selection," and Ruakura. Hajira was the only variety which appeared to be resistant to the smuts and both of the rusts.

Varieties most resistant to the smuts under the conditions of these experiments were Markton, Red Rustproof, Fulghum and Hajira. Those moderately resistant to the smuts include Burt, Richland, Silvermine, "Rustless selection," and Iowar. Varieties extremely susceptible were White Tartar, Green Mountain, and Anthony.

The Union of South Africa has adopted grain standards that are said to be patterned largely after those in use in the U. S. A.

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Feedstuffs

Program Feed Mfrs. Not Yet Completed

Secretary Brown of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n says that the program for the annual meeting, which is to be held at French Lick Springs on May 22-24, has not yet been completed. An effort is being made to secure some outstanding man to talk on the subject of minerals in feeds, and other subjects of equal importance will be discussed by "top-notchers." Mr. Brown is open to suggestions and his address is 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Few Feeding Rules of Value

The most successful feeder of poultry is the individual who has that indefinable something known as "chicken sense." He knows what to do with any flock under almost any conditions that are likely to arise, either as a result of previous experience or by being able to anticipate changes before they occur.

It is frequently unwise to attempt to feed a flock of laying hens by regular rules because the hens are sensitive to all changes in their surroundings as evidenced by the changes in their appetites from day to day.

The feeder who gets best results is the one who watches his flock carefully for these changes in appetite and then varies the ration accordingly. Just how to do this is something that, unfortunately, can not be put into black and white for the guidance of the beginner. It can be learned only by experience and practice.

Although it is true that rules are of little value in determining how much to feed, it will always pay to be as regular as possible in the time of feeding. Hens appreciate regular attention and respond accordingly.

BLACKSTRAP MOLASSES
TANK CARS FEED MIXING
John F. Craig & Co.
143 S. Front St. Philadelphia, Pa.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills
Alfalfa meal
Blood, dried
Bone meal
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate
Cocoanut oil meal
Cod liver oil
Charcoal
Commercial feeds
Cottonseed meal, cake
Feed mixers
Feed concentrates
Feeders for mills
Fish meal
Formulas
Gluten, feed, meal
Hammer mills
Iodine
Iron oxide
Linseed meal, cake
Meat meal, scrap
Minerals
Mineral mixtures
Molasses
Oyster shell, crushed
Peanut meal
Phosphates, rock
Potassium, chlorid iodide
Salt
Screenings
Skim milk, dried
Soybean, meal
Tankage
Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Change Association's Name

At a meeting of the New York State Feed Mfrs.' Ass'n which was held in Binghamton on Feb. 20, it was voted to change the name of the organization to the North Atlantic States Feed Mfrs.' Ass'n. After an informal discussion of business conditions, trade problems, etc., the following officers were elected: R. S. Riford, Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, president; H. L. Hammond, Charles M. Cox Co., Boston, first vice-president; Mr. Godchax, Flory Milling Co., Bangor, Pa., second vice-president; E. P. Elmore, Elmore Milling Co., Oneida, third vice-president. All the foregoing are ex-officio members of the executive committee, the other members of which are Lloyd Hedrick, Ralston-Purina Co., Buffalo; W. S. Young, Kasco Mills, Waverly; M. O. Wilson, Tioga-Empire Feed Mills, Inc., Buffalo.

Full-Fed Pigs Net Greatest Returns

Early spring pigs, farrowed in March, will net more money if full-fed from the start for a September market rather than carried through the summer on a limited grain ration for an October or November market, according to an average of five trials reported by E. F. Ferrin and M. A. McCarty of the Minnesota agricultural experiment station. They claim that one of the problems in pork production is to determine the amount of grain that should be fed to pigs during the summer. Many pig feeders limit the grain, assuming that with concentrates high in price during the summer months the cost of grains on a full feed will not be as economical as on a limited grain feed with full use of pasture. For some purposes a limited grain ration during the summer is advisable, as, for instance, with pigs destined to hog off, corn in the fall or to follow cattle in the feed lot the following winter, but for the most economical fattening of early-spring-farrowed pigs, these investigators found that the self-fed methods, allowing a full grain feed, was best.

On account of the necessity for feeding mostly corn from the old crop, the feed costs per unit of gain on these self-fed pigs were slightly higher than for the hand-fed ones, but in feeding the pigs to a market weight of 200 pounds, 46 days were saved by full feeding as compared to limited grain feeding and the earlier market date in the fall brought more favorable market prices that far outweighed the handicap of a slightly higher feed cost. On the basis of the average quotations for five years, it was found that the full-fed pigs sold for $1.35 per hundred more than pigs fed on a limited ration during the summer.

Pigs fattened on a ration of shelled corn, standard middlings, tankage and minerals from June made an average daily gain of 1.46 pounds and reached a 200-pound weight the 23rd of September when self-fed, while pigs hand-fed on half of a full feed of grain during the summer in drylot gained only .98 pound per head daily and did not reach the 200-pound weight until Nov. 7th. The greatest advantage to be gained by the liberal feeding of grain to the pigs was that they sold at a higher price in the fall than during the winter. Prices in September and early October are generally highest while those in December and January are lowest of the yearly price quotations.—Denver Daily Record-Stockman.

DARLING'S Special Bone Meal

Developed to meet the urgent demand for a feed rich in available phosphates, palatable, and suited to the mineral requirements of all live stock and poultry.

BEST FOR MIXED FEED

Finely ground, specially screened for mixing purposes. Low in moisture, sterilized and uniform. Recommended by leading Experimental Stations and those who have used it.

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ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mashes our specialty

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ALL GRADES
FOR EVERY PURPOSE
PROMPT SERVICE
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Feed Trade Notes

Feed Trade Notes

THE FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING of the American Dry Milk Institute will be held in Chicago on April 23 and 24, according to an announcement by Roud McCann, Director.

THE EARLY & DANIEL CO., of Cincinnati, announces that John Bogemann of Waldron, Ind., was the first prize winner in its recent "Tuxedo" word contest, turning in 2255 correct words.

THE WISCONSIN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE says that while cod liver oil is beneficial to practically all stock, it should not be fed to dairy cows as it lowers the percentage of butter fat.

SAMUEL A. KING, of King Bros. Co.; D. J. Sullivan, of the firm of George M. Richardson; Geo. A. Wenz, of Woolman & Co.; W. O. Fehling, of the Quaker City Flour Mills Co., and M. A. Smith have been appointed the feed committee of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange for the current year.

THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES, at Washington, has just issued a bulletin, No. 1065, "Bibliography on Cod-liver Oil in Animal Feeding," that should be of great interest to manufacturers of and dealers in feeds, as well as to those who are actively engaged in feeding. Copies may be procured from the Division of Documents, at 10 cents each.

A BELATED announcement from J. H. Carson, acting secretary, tells of a meeting of a number of Ohio feed merchants, at Dayton, Ohio, for the purpose of organizing another feed dealers' association in that state. At this meeting a committee was named, to work out plans for a permanent organization, after which a general call was to be issued, a general meeting held, officers elected, etc.

There is already an association of grain, mill, and feed dealers in Ohio, and it would seem that this duplication should be unnecessary. What these trades need, in practically every section of the country, is not more organizations, but bigger and more active ones.

New Trademarks for Feedstuffs

The Murphy Products Co., Burlington, Wis., filed ser. No. 294,679, the words "MURPHY'S VIT-O-RAY" for supplemental feeds for poultry, hogs and cattle.

The Henry Feed & Supply Co., Kosciusko, Miss., filed ser. No. 291,663, the word "HENRY'S," with fanciful drawing of a man's head, for dairy, horse and mule feed, etc.

Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha, Neb., filed trademark ser. No. 293,888, the word "Redskin," with a drawing of the head of an Indian, and both in circles for poultry, hog, and stock feeds, etc.

The California Vitamine Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., filed ser. No. 294,760, the word "Oravite," for poultry feed.

The Feeders Sup. & Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., filed ser. No. 291,055, the words "Super-Mash" for poultry feed.

Bloomington Milling Co., Bloomington, Ill., filed ser. No. 292,346, the words "Zimm's Zipper Feeds" for livestock, cattle and poultry feeds.

P. J. Oesterling & Son, Inc., Butler, Pa., filed ser. No. 295,132, the words "Sun Side," for egg mash, growing mash, and other feeds for poultry.

Murphy Products Co., Burlington, Wis., filed ser. No. 268,079, the words "Murphy's Formula Mineral Feed," for feeds with a high mineral content for cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, and horses.

Albers Bros. Milling Co., San Francisco, Cal., filed ser. No. 268,090, the word "Proven," for poultry food.

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO. U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

No. 61
RED IRON OXIDE
86% Iron
IRON—COP
A scientific blend of Iron and Copper

Practical feeding tests have proven their blood and bone building value when incorporated in poultry and animal feeds.

Write for feeding data and full information

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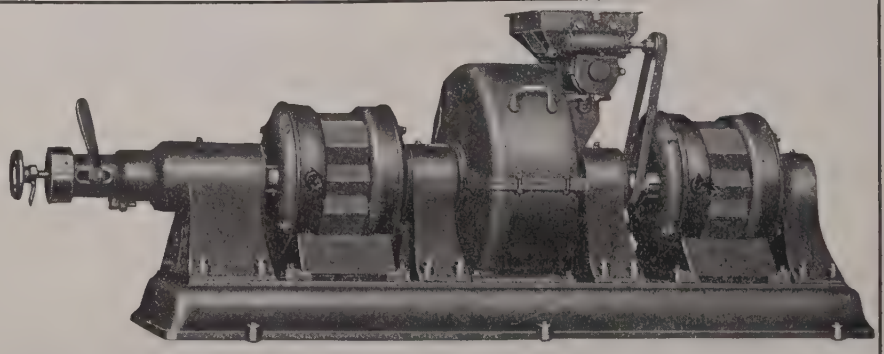

Build a Profitable Side Line

Look into the opportunity for building a feed grinding business in your territory. Each year sees more diversified farming, a larger demand for feed grinding service that returns nice profits to the elevator equipped to supply it.

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

America's foremost feed grinder now in use in hundreds of elevators like yours, grinds all kinds of grain into meal for dairy feeds, baby pig feeds and other stock feeds with minimum power, upkeep and attention. Equipped with a Pneumatic Products Collector it grinds the grain into a cool, fluffy meal and performs so satisfactorily that Mr. Larsen of the Farmers Exchange writes, "It is perfection in feed grinding equipment."

Let us go into details with you. Write for Catalog ID. No obligation.

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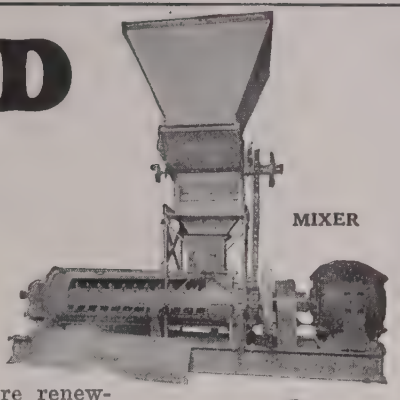
Flour and Feed Mill Machinery—Grain Handling Equipment

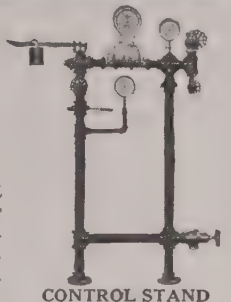
OLD FASHIONED

GRUENDLER is OLD FASHIONED in one way — THOROUGHNESS. We find that "old fashioned" thoroughness frequently means less profit for GRUENDLER but invariably means big dividends for the GRUENDLER user.

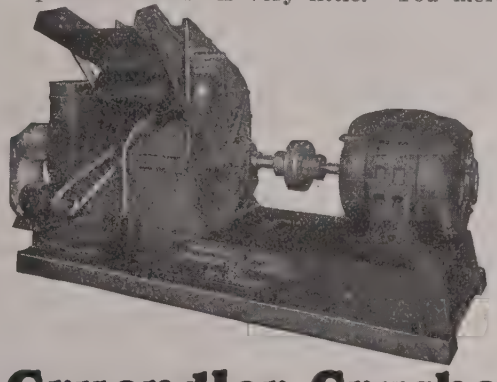
To the right we are showing our THOROUGH Control Stand on our Molasses Mixer. We have taken all guess work out of this process, our THOROUGH percentage gauge controlled by the weight shown maes the flow exact, the altitude gauge shows exactly where the Molasses is, the lower dial shows your exact pressure and the large dial in the center gives you the exact quantity by weight or gallons. This is THOROUGH. We also show our pump and also the Mixer proper. Note the large hopper, there is a percentage feeder built right in and the tips on the flights are renewable. This feature of renewable tips is a big step toward improvement as the replacement cost is very little. You merely replace the tips when worn.



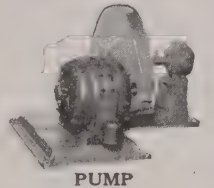
MIXER



CONTROL STAND



To the left we are showing our GRUENDLER Wizard. This grinder entitles us more than ever to the claim of "America's Leading Hammermill." This is the most THOROUGH and complete grinder on the market regardless of the extravagant claims made by other manufacturers.



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OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

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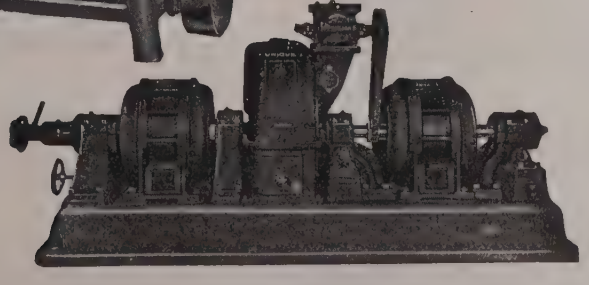
Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.



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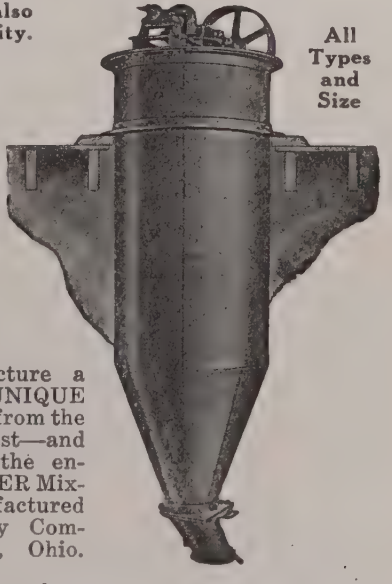
The UNIQUE Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.



All Types and Size

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CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS ST.

Argentine Bran

Bran from Argentina continues to disturb the American market as shipments have come into both east and west coast ports. Recent quotations on these importations have been considerably below domestic prices and tariff protection is being asked for.

At San Francisco, Argentine bran was offered at $29, at Seattle sales were reported at $30, and at Norfolk, Va., bran was sold at $28, and midds at $27.

The millers should call in the all powerful Farm Board.

Warns Against Use of Word "Health"

"Health" can not be sold in bottle, box, or bag, as food or drug preparations for animals, says Dr. H. E. Moskey, veterinarian of the Food and Drug Administration, the organization of the U. S. Depart. Agri. which enforces the Federal Food and Drugs Act. "Any preparations found in interstate commerce, with the word 'health' used in the name or on the label in such a way as to indicate that the preparation has curative properties for ailments of animals, is in violation of the Federal Food and Drugs Act."

In December the courts rendered a judgment in favor of the Department of Agriculture in a case against a preparation called "Liquid Hog Health," in which the Government alleged that the article was misbranded. The producer of this preparation claimed that oats treated with it would cure sick hogs and stimulate the growth of backward pigs and shoats. The Food and Drug Administration proved to the satisfaction of the court that the preparation contained no ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

Other preparations using the word "Health" in the name are being investigated by the Food and Drug Administration. Many so-called tonics, regulators and conditioners carry claims to the effect that they are "health-restoring." A drug preparation which has value as a remedial agent for a certain disease is not entitled to bear on the label the word "health" in such a way as to imply that the preparation is good for any and all diseases, says Dr. Moskey.

Some of the objectionable claims made by preparations are:

"A quick acting medicine and systematic regulator for various ailments in cows and calves."

"A money saver and milk producer."

"Prevents disease and worms."

"This poultry tonic will keep your fowls healthy and free from worms, put the hens in laying condition, and put vigor into the males."

"This tonic contains drugs useful in treating the blood and ailments of the genital organs for cows failing to catch calf or failing to produce as they should."

"It is a splendid digestive conditioner, aiding the animals to obtain full feed value from every pound of feed you give them."

"Keeps hog vitality high, prevents spread of disease, and kills worms, keeps hogs healthy and thrifty, saves trouble of curing hog ailments."

"Helps save feed; just the thing for worms and sickness; losses stopped, hog troubles disappear."

"Turns losses into profits."

"Increases size of litter."

Words other than "health" and "health-giving" to which the Food and Drug Administration takes exception, when they are used in names to imply far-reaching curative powers, are: "vital," "life," "vigor," and "vim," in any form of spelling.

Disapprove Duty on Cod Liver Oil

At the National Poultry Congress recently held in Chicago, the following resolution in reference to the duty on cod liver oil was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS: The Jones Amendment to the tariff law as now before Congress provides for a tariff on Cod Liver Oil, amounting to 5.6 cents per pound, and

WHEREAS: The use of cod liver oil for poultry feeding is very general in some sections of the country, particularly in the northernmost states, and

WHEREAS: The bulk of this oil is now imported duty free and must necessarily continue to be imported, and

WHEREAS: The passage of this prohibition duty amounting to 42c a gallon will work a great hardship on the poultrymen now using cod liver oil for poultry feeding, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the members of the National Poultry Council, in annual meeting gathered at Chicago, do urge the members of the organization to notify their representatives in Congress of their displeasure and disapproval of this proposed duty on cod liver oil and further instruct the President of the Council immediately to notify all possible State Poultry agencies of this proposed duty, urging them to protest to their representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives in Washington.

Cutting Down on Dairy Feeding

Many reports are coming in that indicate a substantial reduction in dairy cattle feeding. Lower prices for dairy products, making heavy feeding unprofitable, are held responsible.

It should not be forgotten, however, that underfeeding or feeding an incomplete ration may wipe out all profits in a dairy herd. Some dairymen even say that a starved or an underfed pure bred dairy cow is no better than a scrub.

Every dairy cow should be fed a complete ration and as much of it as she can convert into a profit. It takes some time and money to get a starved cow back in condition, and immediate income and outgo are therefore not the only things to be considered.

To counteract the efforts of the Farm Board and the Canadian pool, farmers of Ecuador, South America, meeting at Quito, decided on improvement of the domestic crop of wheat, and the government promised aid in selecting seed wheat.

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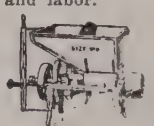
BOWSHER Crush Grind Mix Feed Mills
Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



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WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with
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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Color and design of bag registered U. S. Pat. Off.
Poultry, Dairy, Stock Feeds, Flour and Cereals
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In Golden Bags
Write for circulars, samples and prices; complete information on request.
Manufacturers of a complete line of feeds for poultry, swine, dairy cattle, beef cattle, horses, mules, sheep, rabbits, dogs, fur-bearing animals, etc. Poultry feeds always sacked in NUTRENA Golden Bags.
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DRIED BUTTERMILK AND SKIMMED MILK
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has been sold to hundreds of elevator and feed companies throughout the feeding states and we have never heard of one which failed to make its owner a profit.

Invented by a practical feed manufacturer, it embodies such important details as exactly correct speed of conveyor, proper relation of baffle plates to mixing trough, loads and empties from same end, uses a minimum of power and requires very little floor space.

If you are thinking of installing a profitable mixing department, or considering replacement of your present equipment, write for our illustrated bulletin, prices and terms.

BURTON FEED & MIXER CO.
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The
Haines Feed Mixer
(Patented)

All Standard Haines Feed Mixers are built with the receiving hopper 16″ above the level of the operating floor.

When preferred, Haines Mixers can be furnished with the top of the receiving hopper designed to rest at floor level as illustrated.

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THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.
MARION-OHIO

On August 5, 1928
Mr. Lowes said:
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"Our farmers want their feed fine and unless you can grind it fine you can't interest us in a Blue Streak."

On November 12, 1928, Mr. Lowes Voluntarily Wrote:

"Our farmers are certainly pleased with this grinding (Blue Streak) and we are getting new customers every day. The quality of fine oats is the best they've ever seen and fiber is well ground which is the real test of any grinding."

Blue Streak quality is instantly recognized and appreciated by custom millers as soon as they see it. You, too, will say that it is far superior to anything you have seen when we send you a few mill run samples—not selected, but boxed just as they come from the Blue Streak Triple Reduction Process Custom Mill.

They're free upon request together with a copy of the Blue Streak Book of Grinding Facts. Write today.

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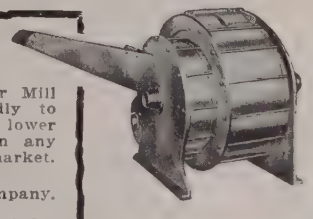
Triple Reduction Process CUSTOM MILL

GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.
Prater Pulverizer Company.



Meeting of Eastern Feed Merchants

The trade expansion conference of the members of Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, which was held at Binghamton, N. Y., on Feb. 20 and 21, was the best ever held, both from the standpoint of attendance and interest.

President McIntyre, of Pottsdam, opened the meeting and presided at the different sessions. After welcoming those present, he enumerated some of the troubles confronting the trade and expressed the hope that through organized effort, some of the most pressing problems might be solved, during the present year.

After naming various convention committees, he called upon representatives of neighboring associations for a word and A. J. Thompson, of the Southeastern Penn. Feed Dealers Assn.; Frank Young of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, and Reeves Hardin, of the New Jersey Feed Dealers Ass'n, responded.

The first speaker on the scheduled program was D. K. Steenberg, who discussed co-operation and chain store competition. He said that poor business methods by the individual dealer were responsible for more failures than were competitive conditions. Among the particular things with which he found fault were: too much credit; too little cash; too much free service; price cutting, and scattered buying.

Following his address, the increasing use of oleomargarine at the expense of butter was discussed and some thought this was a problem in which the whole feed industry might well become interested.

M. R. HORTON, the first speaker at the afternoon session, talked interestingly on the subject of slogans. He said that the mere adoption of some catchy word or phrase, as a slogan, meant nothing. It must have a real meaning and bear a definite relationship to the idea of the product behind it.

JUDGE R. C. HARPER, a practical farmer, whose subject was: "Is the Eastern Farmer a Sucker?" was apparently willing to admit that the answer should be "Yes!" He said that it seemed that the farmers had reached a point where they needed charity and that it had been given them through the Marketing Act. Referring to stabilization, he said that was simply a refined way of price fixing and he predicted that transgressing the law of supply and demand would make trouble. He pointed out that no effort was being made to help the consumers, who are taxpayers, and hard workers and who are, therefore, entitled to live.

Among the other speakers were Dr. M. T. Munn, director of research in the seed laboratory at Geneva; W. I. Wroe of Watertown, and Prof. F. B. Morrison of the State College of Agriculture, at Ithaca.

Included in the resolutions that were adopted, were the following:

Want Cod Liver Oil Licensed and Guaranteed

Whereas, The use of cod liver oil for feeding purposes has become common in the trade, and whereas, in the states we serve, the product is not required to be licensed before sale, be it

RESOLVED, That the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants request the proper department in each state to require all cod liver oil offered for sale in those states to be licensed and guaranteed as to its purity and vitamin A and D potency. Be it further

RESOLVED, That an act be introduced in each state if necessary, empowering the proper departments to require such license and guaranties with adequate power and facilities to enforce the law.

Endorse National Egg Week

Whereas, The National Egg Week sponsored by the National Poultry Council is intended to stimulate the use of poultry products, and such use naturally creates more interest in the raising of poultry and a larger demand for feeds; be it

RESOLVED, That the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants approve of the National Egg Week and urge its members to use stickers and other forms of advertising to foster the movement.

Albany was a strong bidder for the summer convention, as was also Atlantic City, but definite selection was left to a committee, consisting of A. W. Roy, L. E. Thorpe, and H. B. Curtis.

Carlisle M. Weaks Becomes Associated with Edwards Organization

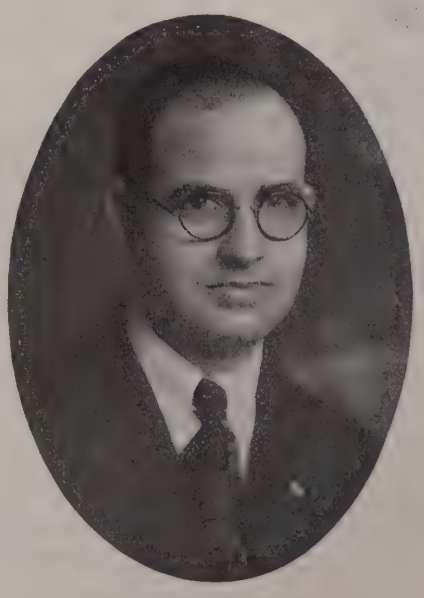
Effective Mar. 1, 1930, Carlisle M. Weaks, formerly with C. E. Rogers Co., assumes his new duties as manager of advertising and milk engineering departments of S. T. Edwards & Co., Inc., largest distributors of dried buttermilk and dried skimmed milk.

Mr. Weaks' long association with the dried milk industries makes him a valuable asset not only to the Edwards organization, but to the numerous creameries and milk plants depending upon S. T. Edwards & Co., Inc., to market their output of dried buttermilk and dried skimmed milk.

It should be particularly gratifying to the creameries and milk plants having contracts with S. T. Edwards & Co., Inc., to market their total output of dried buttermilk and dried skimmed milk to learn that they will have Mr. Weaks to look after their interests, as he knows all angles of the milk drying game—installation and proper care of condensing and milk drying equipment, efficient operation, proper methods of handling raw product, production costs, marketing, etc.

The users of dried buttermilk and dried skimmed milk can be assured that Mr. Weaks will co-operate in maintaining their high standard of quality by guaranteeing "Yankee" Brand dried buttermilk and "Butterfly" Brand dried skimmed milk to be uniform in quality, color, texture, and moisture.

Mr. Weaks' associating with the Edwards organization does not come altogether as a surprise, as he has been more or less indirectly connected with Mr. Edwards for the past 15 years, from the time Mr. Edwards became known as the "Daddy of Dried Buttermilk," due to his efforts being solely responsible for the production of dried buttermilk on a quantity basis.



Carlisle M. Weaks, Chicago, Ill.

ALFALFA MEAL
All grades and grinds
We invite a trial order
Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.
Home Office
Hagerman, New Mexico

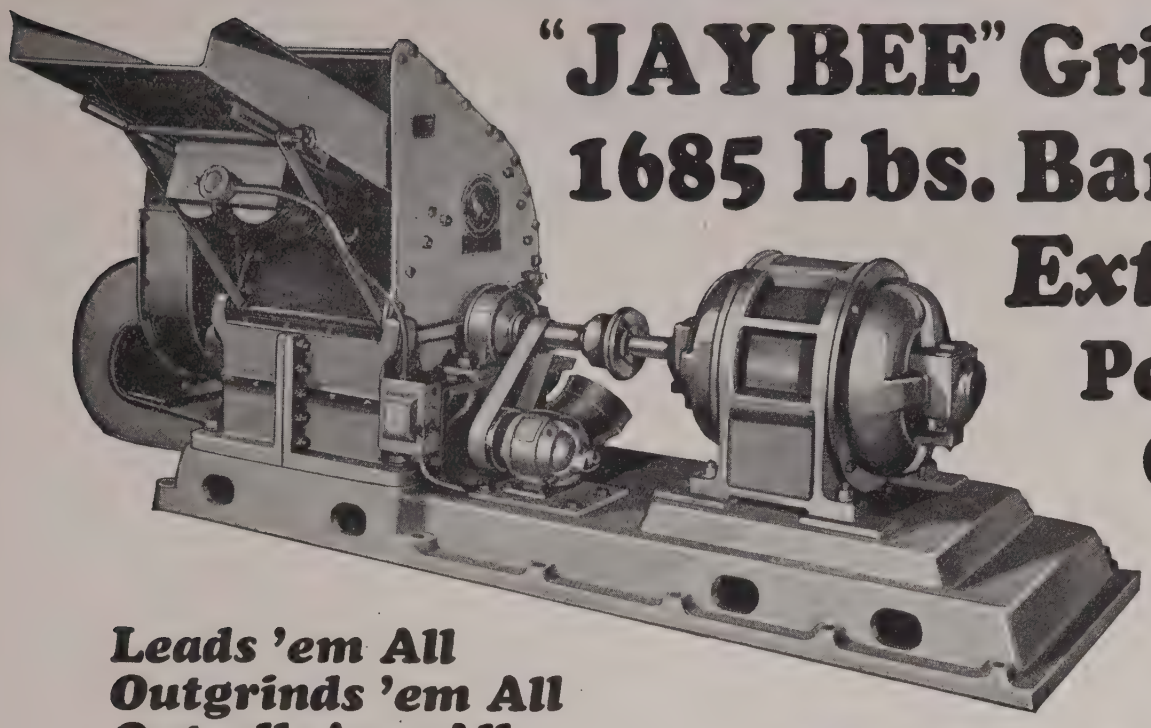
HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats
GROUND FEEDS
Straight Cars Mixed Cars
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

LINSEED MEAL
34% and 30%
CALL "STORMY"
Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

SUCCESS BRAND
Selected Poultry Scraps 50% Protein
Digester Tankage 60% Protein
Makes Hogs Grow and Hens Lay. None Better for Profitable Production.
Samples on Request Write or Phone, our expense.
UNITED BI-PRODUCTS CO.
Live Stock Ex., Kansas City, Mo.
822 Exchange Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Live Stock Ex., E. St. Louis, Ill.

Hight Elevator Co.
Receivers — Shippers
Decatur, Illinois
Clipped, Sulphur, or Natural Oats
Kiln-dried, or Natural Corn
Soy Beans
Sunflower Seed
BULK OR SACKED

CHAPMAN'S RED-TOP
Side Lines for Elevators
Meat Scrap—50% Protein
Digester Tankage—60% Protein
Odorless Bone Meal
Raw Bone Meal
Write or Wire
Riverdale Products Co.
105 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.



"JAY BEE" Grinds 1685 Lbs. Barley Extra— Power Cost 17c

Leads 'em All
Outgrinds 'em All
Outsells 'em All
Outlasts 'em All

The "Jay Bee" mill is still the World's Champion Big Capacity, Low Cost Operating Feed Grinder. Proven by the fact that there are more "Jay Bee" mills in the milling industry than all other hammer mills combined. You can't get the greatest milling profits unless you grind with a "Jay Bee."

Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer

The only Molasses Mixer made that will mix cold molasses in any proportion without balling the molasses. As nearly perfect as science and mechanical skill can produce. Its efficiency and capacity are in keeping with the undisputed superiority of the World Famous "Jay Bee" mill.

"Ninety-Nine Reasons"

A booklet we will send you telling how the "Jay Bee" has profited others. The "Jay Bee" is made in sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement: from 12 H. P. to 100 H. P. for belt, V-belt and direct connected drives. WRITE for literature and complete details.

Over 13,000 "Jay Bee" Mills in Use—

Undisputed proof of their superiority. Mfd. by the Bossert Corp., Utica, New York, The World's Largest Hammer Mill Manufacturer.

Here's the Proof

Further proof that the "Jay Bee" is the lowest cost, biggest capacity hammer feed grinder made is shown in the test recently made at a large milling plant in Missouri (name given on request). Both mills were direct connected to 3600 R.P.M. 75 H.P. motors; both were equipped with automatic feeders and magnetic separators.

42# Barley	"Jay Bee"	Other Mill
Screen	1/20"	1/20"
Power consumed	140 KW	132.5 KW
Amount ground	6272#	4587#
Time	2 hours. 2 min.	2 hours. 2 min.
Power cost at .225 KW	$3.15	$2.98

Note: The "Jay Bee" ground 1685 lbs. barley extra at a power cost of 17c. The grinding was at the rate of 3084 lbs. per hour for the "Jay Bee;" 2254 lbs. for the other mill. The "Jay Bee" ground 36% more than the other mill.

At the time of this test the "Jay Bee" hammers showed very little wear after 286 hours of grinding over a 3/32", 1/16" and 1/20" screen.

JAY BEE
Clement Special
CRUSHER GRINDER PULVERIZER

Illustrated above: "Jay Bee" Model "W"; Direct Connected 50 H.P. to 100 H.P.; Belt Driven 50 H.P. to 75 H.P.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.
J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
JAY BEE SALES CO. 442-444 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

What Hens Need

Before a hen can manufacture an egg she must have in her feed the stuff of which eggs are made, says W. C. Tully, extension poultryman of the North Dakota Agricultural College. To make the white of an egg a hen needs such feed as meat scraps or tankage and milk or buttermilk.

When she has to depend on only what she can pick up here and there, she slows up in egg laying or quits altogether. A properly balanced mash feed provides bonemeal and common salt, which are the only additional minerals needed for egg making when shell and grit are kept before laying hens.

The Minnesota Hen

During 1929 Minnesota hens produced 5,269,000 dozen more eggs than in 1928. On account of this increased production together with a higher average yearly price, the gross farm value of egg production in the state was estimated to be $2,524,000 greater than in 1928. This is shown in a report just made public by N. J. Holmberg, commissioner of the agricultural, dairy and food department.

The estimated total farm production of eggs for 1929 was 149,975,000 dozen with a gross farm value of $40,292,000. In 1928 the estimated production was 144,706,000 dozen with a gross farm value of $37,768,000. The weighted average yearly price per dozen in 1929 was 26.8 cents, compared with 26.1 cents for 1928.

World's Poultry Congress

The governments of forty-five countries, including the United States, have accepted the invitation of the British government to participate in the fourth International Exposition of the World's Poultry Congress in London, July 22 to 30, 1930. The congress is held under the auspices of the World's Poultry Science in the Crystal palace, noted exhibition building.

The United States will be represented by government officials and others designated by the ass'n. A national educational exhibit is being prepared now by the United States Dept. of Agri. The exhibit, for which congress made available an appropriation of $25,000, will portray the fundamental features of the nation's billion dollar poultry industry.

Feeding Sunshine

The experiment station at Vineland, N. J., is said to be the pioneer in the idea of confining hens in large numbers in hen houses, feeding them their vitamin D rather than to permit them to roam in the sunshine to get it, and holding them strictly to the business of egg production. As a result of the egg laying contests conducted at the Vineland station, the ground become so infested with disease that it was decided to put the hens up for a year so that the grounds could be restored to their nomal condition of freedom from infestation.

To the surprise of the specialists at the station, the hens did better in egg production under confinement than they had done when they had freedom of their ranges. News of the development spread and commercial egg producers took up the idea and built big hen houses in which to keep 500 to 1,000 hens under confinement. These egg factories are growing in size and many stories are being added, until a report comes now that a New Jersey man proposes to build a hen house five stories in height and of a size sufficient to hold 50,000 hens.

Oklahoma Feed Regulations

Effective beginning Feb. 5, the regulations of the State Board of Agriculture of Okla. required the following guaranteed analysis for wheat feeds:

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Wheat bran	15.00	3.50	50.00	11.00
Wheat mixed feed	15.50	3.50	54.00	8.50
Wheat gray shorts	16.00	4.00	58.00	6.00
Wheat white shorts	14.50	3.00	60.00	3.00
Wheat chop	12.00	2.00	60.00	4.00
Wheat red dog	....	....	.....	4.00
Wheat low grade feed flour	....	....	.....	1.50

1st column minimum per per cent crude protein.
2nd column minimum per cent crude fat.
3rd column minimum per cent N. free extract.
4th column maximum per cent fibre.

Internal Dopes Won't Kill Outside Vermin

The chances are that after reading Technical Bulletin 60-T, entitled "Ineffectiveness of Internal Medication of Poultry for the Control of External Parasites," the poultryman will not want to spend any money for louse medicines, flea and mite medicines, or tick medicines to be given internally.

In a long series of experiments with a long list of such medicines and with about 50 such proprietary preparations in powder, liquid, and tablet forms, the investigators of the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration, Dept. of Agri., were unable to discover any conclusive evidence that these advertised "vermin eradicators" were of any use whatever. On the contrary, some of the chemicals injured the fowls.

Hay Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during February, as compared with February, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore	548	49	.....	.....
Cincinnati	7,403	10,230	.....	.....
Denver	715	704	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	1,485	814	.....	.....
Kans. City	31,044	31,740	19,392	14,484
Milwaukee	192	336	.....	.....
San Francisco	2,292	2,381	.....	.....

According to *The Times of Argentina* that country still had on hand at the end of January almost half of its exportable surplus of the previous year's wheat crop, and harvesting reports from the new crop were decidedly better than had been expected.

Production of Alfalfa Meal

Production of alfalfa meal in the United States during January, 1930, totaled 44,821 short tons, according to reports received from meal manufacturers by the United States Depart. of Agri. This production was 2,744 tons more than that of the previous month, but 6,411 tons less than were reported for January a year ago when production was unusually large. This season's production to date is 23,963 tons less than for the corresponding period last year but 28,571 tons above the production from July through January two years ago.

	Production in Tons		
Month	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	24,408	26,707	14,674
August	28,884	38,716	19,738
September	32,252	42,925	28,128
October	40,847	40,427	36,236
November	27,785	33,132	37,760
December	42,077	31,898	35,739
January	44,821	51,232	40,228
February	.....	37,393	30,246
March	.....	27,893	25,551
April	.....	14,659	17,865
May	.....	9,686	16,001
June	.....	19,385	26,492
Total for year	.....	374,053	328,658

Washington Dealers at Tacoma

Nearly 150 feed manufacturers and dealers were present when the second annual convention of the Feed Dealers' Ass'n of Washington was called to order, at the opening luncheon at the Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, on Feb. 21.

President Charles England of the state association, and Hugh B. Clark, past president, were the first speakers for the afternoon session, held in the stone room of the hotel. Their talks were followed by E. W. Fry, central Washington district governor, and W. C. Theda, president of the Oregon Feed Dealers' Ass'n., in brief speeches.

PRESIDENT CHARLES ENGLAND mentioned especially the addition of the fertilizer group to the organization, declaring that the feed dealers stood ready to help their new associates in every way possible. He advised that it had been necessary to increase the dues, and place the association on a budget system, and that this had put the organization "in the clear." He stated that the railways had announced an increase in hay rates which the association had vigorously opposed, and said that at the present time the attitude of the association was that of watchful waiting for a decision on this important matter, and in their present role the members could look for a favorable dicision.

Tracing the growth of the organization since its inception two years ago, Mr. England declared that the group is filling a long felt need and is expanding to include many phases of the industry and is in close touch with the Oregon feed dealers.

"Since our last meeting the agricultural marketing act has become a law and one of the greatest commercial experiments in the history of the country has been started."

The president pointed out to the group that the federal government's aim is to eliminate the dealers now engaged in the distribution of farm products.

R. W. SEMMES, president of the Seattle merchants exchange, critizing the government's interference with private business, declared that he was opposed to the federal farm board going into competition with private business.

"The accepted dictionary definition of socialism is almost identical with the wording of the agricultural marketing act," declared the speaker in stating that the aim of the government is to wipe out the independent dealer by the pooling.

He pointed out that over 90 per cent of the farm produce is now handled by private concerns and that it is this group that will be wiped out by the adoption of the marketing project.

Among the other speakers were R. D.

Exports of Feeds

Exports of feeds of domestic origin during January, 1930, compared with January, 1929, and for the seven months ending with December, are reported in short tons by the Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	January		Seven Mos. Ended December	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
Hay	1,480	741	7,888	5,713
Cottonseed cake	18,529	14,958	137,874	97,866
Linseed cake	20,617	25,168	158,909	203,358
Other oil cake	2,258	2,221	14,984	17,547
Cottonseed meal	5,000	9,670	79,449	59,441
Linseed meal	839	791	4,671	4,461
Other oil meal	215	123	2,140	3,854
Mixed dairy feeds	400	328	*.....	1,245
Mixed poultry feeds	57	610	*.....	3,627
Other prepared and mixed feeds	2,438	1,347	17,425	8,335
All other feeds	6,457	1,314	34,120	9,964

*Not reported separately prior to January, 1929.

ytle, traffic manager of the North Pacific Millers' Assn., and Floyd Oles, who was re-amed manager of the Washington organi-ation.

FLOYD OLES' topic was "Politics and ne Feed Business," and that naturally meant discussion of the Agricultural Marketing ct. Some quotations from his address fol-w:

So long as business was one thing, and olitics another, there may have been some xcuse for the man who sat in his feed mill ffice, spat on the stove, and announced that e'd run his own business and the other fel-w could do the same. Now, however, that he politicians are actively taking a hand in unning our business as well as their own, t behooves us to come out of the warehouse nce in a while and see just what's going on.

Definitely, the socialistic trend of the pres-nt time is to eliminate the merchant, and o everything through the Government. The gricultural Marketing Act directly orders he farm board to promote pooling by every neans in its power, and gives it a lot of neans. In so doing, it must necessarily bolish entirely or in great part the indi-idual effort and competition of present so-iety, and substitute pooling methods. The Century dictionary says that socialism is any theory or system which abolishes entire-y or in great part the individual effort and ompetition on which modern society rests." This is an excellent definition of what Con-ress has ordered the farm board to do, and iven it $500,000,000 of our money, with more o come, to do it with.

Left alone, without restrictive or class egislation to hinder, the independent feed ealer can readily beat any co-operative svs-em ever established in efficiency of market-ng, in service to his customers, in quality f product, in price at which it is sold, in et returns to the producer of farm prod-cts. This has been repeatedly demonstrat-d, and is being so demonstrated daily.

During the afternoon sessions four mem-ers to the board of directors were chosen. hey were John Gould, Burlington; Ernest Fry, Prosser; Fred Holm, Olympia, and R. M. Clagett, Snohomish, who was re-elected.

These men later elected the new officers. Besides Mr. England the new officers in-clude George Thompson, Chehalis, vice-president; A. G. Nelson, Renton, secretary-treasurer, and Floyd Oles, who was re-elected executive manager.

Important business transacted by the con-vention included the adoption of a schedule of uniform sack weights, of standard terms to be observed in filling hay contracts, of a set of rules for procedure in arbitration of disputes, and 14 tentative trade practice regulations. The latter cover practices general throughout the trade in matters of terms of sale, standard bag weights, mis-branding, imitation of trade name, defama-tion of competitors, feed association terms on hay, selling below cost, unwarranted quantity discounts, public display of prices and terms, including breach of contract, re-bates, dividends and profit sharing, guar-anteeing against decline, charge for ware-housing and collection of hauling charges.

Feed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during February, as com-pared with February, 1929, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Baltimore†	1,056	611	.....	.....
Boston‡	1,253	1,011	.....	.....
Chicago	14,409	15,244	44,613	46,914
Cincinnati	270	510	.....	.....
Kans. City*‡	5,820	8,900	14,980	17,720
Milwaukee	60	2,340	8,110	8,090
Peoria†	26,000	29,000	45,090	46,600
San Francisco‡	234	239	.....	.....

†Milfeed. ‡Bran. *Shorts.

J. P. PARKS
MILL FEEDS
Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
400 New England Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Clean, White
Louisiana
SALT
99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants.
Best for Your Trade.
Will not cake or harden.
Costs no more.
Get samples for feed mixing.
Splendid profits for Dealers.

Myles Salt Co., Ltd.
New Orleans, La.
H. B. NAY
Sales Representative
360 N. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

DEALERS BOOST THEIR PROFITS
AND HAVE NO TROUBLE
in continually increasing their sales, because poultrymen and hog raisers are enthusiastic about the beneficial and profitable results they always obtain from the use of
Semi-Solid Buttermilk
NOTHING ADDED — SELF-PRESERVED IN ITS OWN LACTIC ACID — REAL BUTTERMILK, RICH IN BUTTER FAT—NOT SKIM MILK

When you stock Semi-Solid Buttermilk you are not grasping a new idea, but you are adopting a thoroughly tried and proven method of positive health improvement and increasing the profits of those to whom you sell this meritorious product. It has gone through the test of years by practical poultrymen, farmers, hog raisers and experimental stations and has the endorsement of government officials and veterinarians throughout the country.

You have the thorough protection in your territory and are given every possible selling help in building up your volume. You are backed by a strong organization with a well earned reputation for square dealing through eighteen years of honest co-operation with their dealers.

[*WRITE TODAY FOR OUR DEALER PROPOSITION* IN YOUR TERRITORY]

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO. 2400 LAKE PARK AVE. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Digestible Protein

Protein is the stuff in feed that makes a cow give milk; makes a colt kick up its heels; makes a lamb go to market quickly. There's a difference between just plain, ordinary protein and digestible protein. The latter is protein in a form which is readily digested—the only kind that's worth much to the animal. Here's the digestible protein in alfalfa as compared to some other feeds:

Alfalfa 11.0%, wheat bran 11.0%, oats 9.5%, corn 7.8%, clover 7.5%, timothy 2.8%, corn fodder 2.5%.

When you add alfalfa meal to a ration you are not just filling up the bag—but adding digestible proteins and necessary minerals.—*"Mealology."*

Why Attempts to Regulate Price Have Always Failed

The publicity committee of the Omaha Grain Exchange says:

"A wise man once said that 'he who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind.'

"Brazil undertook to 'peg' the price of coffee—to fix the price Americans must pay for it. Other people raised coffee and offered to sell it at a lower price, and Brazil has a bankrupt treasury and two crops of coffee on hand, with another coming.

"England undertook to 'peg' the price of rubber. Other nations produced rubber, and England abandoned its attempt to secure an unfair price for its product.

"Canada and the United States are trying to dictate the price that Europe's millions must pay for bread. History repeats itself, and Argentina, Australia and other nations with good soil are selling wheat to the Europeans, whose eating houses display placards announcing that their bread is not made from American wheat. Canada cannot find buyers for its stored wheat, and the banks of the country are refusing to continue indefinitely the loans made for 'crop-moving' purposes. France, Italy, Germany, and other of the European nations have placed high tariffs in an effort to increase home production, and some are approaching an independent position. Americans are encountering general European resentment and are exciting the hostility of one-time friends, and this hostility may react to the injury of not only the agricultural interests of America but its industrial interests as well.

"No one has yet been able to 'repeal the law of supply and demand.'

"No other product is so clearly an 'International Product' as wheat. It is raised the world around and from the Arctic circle to Patagonia. If one nation fails to meet the price at which other nations offer to sell, it cannot expect the patronage of the world's consuming public."

Value of Texas Cottonseed Crop

So wide are the present-day uses of cotton seed products that the value of the crop in Texas now reaches approximately $90,000,000 a year, A. & M. College of Texas senior and graduate students in chemical engineering were told in a recent address by T. J. Harrell, Fort Worth, president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Assn.

Cottonseed and Meal Working Lower

Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 8.—Cottonseed has worked steadily lower during the past week at Memphis, partially in sympathy with lower cotton, grains, oil and meal, but also on a continuation of gin selling into the futures and a steady stream of tenders which will probably total around 2,500 tons for March. Seed so far has originated in almost the entire Memphis territory, and representative of production in Tennessee, Alabama, Miss., and Arkansas. The official outturn on March tenders have indicated Tennessee seed at very close to the par basis, north Alabama and eastern Arkansas at premiums averaging around 4%, Mississippi hills right at the par grade, and Mississippi Delta at premiums from 8% to 10%. The cost of certification of cottonseed against sales into the futures, and delivered in cars, including commission is 58c per ton.

Purchases by cash handlers are also running to better volume, and while pressure from this source has been only nominal, due to the fact that the actual has mostly been bought against open committments in the futures but this interest is reported now pretty well taken care of, and future purchases will of course be immediately reflected into the March or April options. Mills are on both sides of the market, but buyers have reduced their limits steadily.

Cottonseed meal at the close Saturday shows a net decline averaging almost $1.50 per ton under this day a week ago, and trade buying has not developed in other than fair volume on the decline. Mill selling follows the futures reluctantly, but at the same time seems to be in sufficient volume each day to take care of dealers' requirements. The market seems to be unduly influenced by the day to day action of the grain and cotton markets, and the decline during the past week has been resultant more from a lack of buying interest than any selling pressure. Sales for the week were 10,500 tons.

Ethyl (grain) alcohol is now being manufactured from natural gas, a plant having been recently completed at Charleston, W. Va., with an annual capacity of from six to seven million gallons. Production costs are said to be such that competition, from alcohol made from corn or from molasses, can be successfully met. Here is another blow at the supremacy of old "King Corn," and who would dare predict where synthetic chemistry will stop? Almost everything now eaten by man and beast can be artificially produced in the chemical laboratory and relative costs may be the sole determining factor between the natural and the artificial, as to a good many of our foods and feeds in the not distant future.

Minerals a Feed Necessity

Scientific research has proven the necessity of certain minerals in all kinds of animal feeding. Some of the farm grown feeds carry an ample supply of the needed mineral ingredients and some do not. Good alfalfa hay, for example, contains the two minerals most needed; that is lime and phosphorus.

Where alfalfa is not grown by the feeder or where it does not form a substantial part of a ready mixed feed, the deficiency must be made up in some other way.

According to J. C. Nisbet, extension dairyman of Kansas State Agricultural College, a cow puts 14 pounds of mineral into every ton of milk, or 56 pounds in a normal production year. A large amount of minerals is also needed for repair within the body, and a growing calf needs from 40 to 60 grams of mineral matter per day.

Railroad Claim Books

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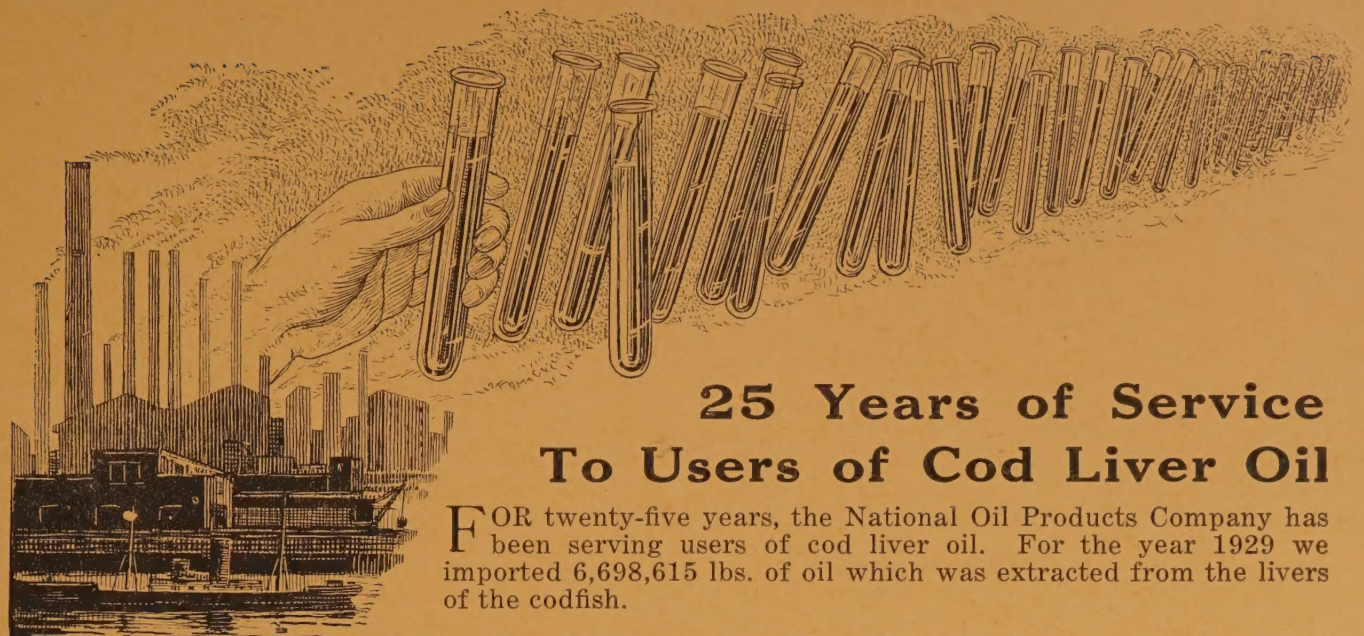

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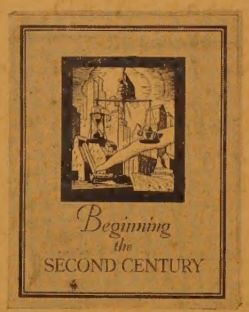

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